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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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11 January 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BIRTHRATE AS BASIC INDEX IN POPULATION CONTROL URGED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 4,
25 Aug 82 pp 34-37

[Article by Xi Jianwei [6742 1696 0251]: "Use Birthrate as Basic Index in Birth Control Index System"]

[Text] To further adapt to the need of birth control work, we should set up a complete system of birth control statistical indexes, which should include all kinds of absolute and relative numerical indexes and their numerical changes in given periods, and select those which concisely and accurately reflect the true conditions of birth control work as the basic indexes. The determination of the basic indexes not only constitutes an issue of the statistical method, but also relates to the problems of how the state should guide the work and how to fully implement the various birth control principles and policies. This article is an attempt to express some immature views on the selection of the basic indexes.

Analysis of Basic Indexes Currently in Use

Today we commonly use the population natural growth, birth control, single-child, and single-child certification rates as the basic indexes to examine birth control work. Here, let us first analyze the flaws of these indexes.

1. Natural Growth Rate. The formula of computation is:

$$\text{Natural growth rate} = \frac{\text{annual births} - \text{annual deaths}}{\text{annual average population}} \times 100$$

or: birthrate - death rate

Besides the impact of births and deaths, the annual average population, the denominator, is also affected by population inflow and outflow. However, as migration among regions in China is not significant, the main factors affecting the natural growth rate are births and deaths, and the

changes in births and deaths are, to a large extent, determined by the age structure. In regions where the birthrate remains constant and the proportion of older people is high, the growth rate may drop due to a relatively high death rate. Likewise, where the death rate remains constant and the proportion of women of childbearing age is large, the growth rate may rise due to a relatively high birthrate. Our birth control work can only affect the changes in the natural growth rate through controlling the number of births. As this index fluctuates under the influence of many objective factors, it is difficult for it to accurately reflect the actual conditions of birth control work. In recent years in such large cities as Beijing and Shanghai, for instance, as most of the young people returning from rural areas are at marriageable and childbearing ages, plus the impact of the population peak after liberation, the proportion of childbearing age women has rapidly risen. Thus, in spite of the continued intensification of birth control work and the ceaseless growth of the single-child rate, the natural growth rate continues to rise on a fairly large scale. Beijing's natural growth rate was 2.53% in 1976, 4.02% in 1977 and 6.8% in 1978, but we must never, because of such changes, arrive at the conclusion that the city's birth control work is regressing, but must make objective analyses of the various factors affecting the natural growth rate. As the various factors affecting the growth rate in fairly large areas may possibly offset one another, this index is only suitable for statistical computations in such large areas.

2. Birth Control Rate. The computation of this index underwent an evolutionary process. At the very beginning it was:

$$\text{Birth control rate} = \frac{\text{Births from (1 birth in line with late marriage + 2 births in line with interval requirement)}}{\text{Total annual births}}$$

Births not in line with the two numerator requirements expand the denominator but leave the numerator unchanged, and the birth control rate drops.

With the intensification of birth control work and the enforcement of the policy of "one child per couple," this method of computation has lost its meaning, and the birth control rate evolved into the birth rate within plan. The formula of computation is:

$$\text{Birth rate within plan} = \frac{\text{Births in line with planned target}}{\text{Total annual births}}$$

The former method of computation played a historical role in the course of birth control work. It objectively reflected the proportion of births in line with the birth control policy among the annual total.

The result of the latter method of computation is actually a relative numeral indicative of plan completion. Not directly related to the birth control policy, it is linked with the planned target. With the adoption in recent years of the method of communicating to the lower levels the

birth quotas which serve as the numerals for population growth control, the issue of examining and computing the conditions of plan completion has emerged, and the index reflects the result of plan completion.

In itself, the index of births within plan clearly indicates the conditions of the birth control work performed by the various units. Those doing outstanding work have no or few births outside plan; the numerator and denominator in the computation formula are the same or almost the same, and the birth rate within plan is or approaches 100 percent. What should be pointed out is that the completion of the index, i.e., the achievement of birth control, is premised on communicating to the lower levels the correct birth quotas. It requires that we accurately understand the population conditions of the basic level, including age structure, birth and death rates through the years and the change tendencies, marriages of childbearing age women, their ages when giving births, etc. and, on this basis, make relatively accurate forecasts of the births within the plan period, before setting the quotas in accordance with the basic birth control policy and communicating them to the lower levels. Nevertheless, it is hard to accomplish under the present situation. Therefore, the quotas communicated to the lower levels may possibly have a certain blindness, not completely compatible with the actual conditions of the various units, and the results of enforcement may show relatively large deviations from the planned quotas. In addition, this method of population control has certain contradictions with our population policy. At times births are denied in situations where they are compatible with the policy but incompatible with the plan. In some areas, for instance, some comrades, in answer to the appeal, practiced late marriage, but had to postpone childbearing time and again because of the lack of birth quotas. In individual areas, pregnant women among this category of comrades were forced to undergo induced abortion, creating an unfavorable effect.

3. Single-Child Rate. The formula of computation is:

$$\text{Single-child rate} = \frac{\text{Women having only 1 lifetime birth}}{\text{Total no of women who have given births}}$$

In actual computation it has evolved into:

$$\text{Single-child rate} = \frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{Childbearing age women} \\ \text{receiving single-child} \\ \text{certification} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{Women with 1 child who} \\ \text{are beyond childbear-} \\ \text{ing age but have not} \\ \text{been certified} \end{array}}{\text{Total no of women who have given births}}$$

Widely applicable in population forecasts, the index is not entirely appropriate for examining birth control work, because, while the growth in the number of certified childbearing age women reflects the conditions of birth control work, it only constitutes a part of the numerator. Under the present situation, the index depends, to a considerable extent, on

changes in the denominator. When the proportion of women with two or more children is relatively large, changes in the number of certified women produce very little impact on the index. Therefore, it is difficult to determine, by means of this index, the conditions of birth control work.

4. Single-Child Certification Rate. The formula of computation is:

$$\text{Single-child certification rate} = \frac{\text{Certified childbearing age women}}{\text{Total no of childbearing age women with 1 child}}$$

This index accurately reflects the enforcement of the "one-child" policy. Eliminating the effect of the different age structures of childbearing age women among regions and uninfluenced by the number of childbearing age women, it may be used by the various units to make comparisons and assess achievements. Its flaw is that, if the certification rates of a unit through the years are arranged in dynamic numerals, their rise and fall cannot accurately reflect the changes in birth control work. When the numerator expands with the increase in certification and the denominator remains unchanged, the certification rate rises, thereby indicating success in birth control work. But when individual uncertified women with one child give a second birth, the numerator remains unchanged, but the denominator decreases, and the certification rate also rises, when actually birth control work has not been successful. In spite of that, the certification rate remains an important index of examination; it reflects one aspect of birth control work in the report period and indicates the potential of fulfilling the one-child policy in the plan period.

Computation and Characteristics of Birthrate Index

The formula for computing birthrate is:

$$\text{1-birth rate} = \frac{\text{1st births}}{\text{Total annual births}}$$

By analogy, the two- and multiple-birth rates may be computed. Though currently computed, it is not a basic index of examination, and is not, as a rule, used in the report forms of the various levels and various types. All births in the year inevitably fall under the classifications of first, second, or.... When the number of first births among the total annual births increases, the denominator remains constant and the numerator expands, thereby raising the first-birth rate, indicating success of birth control work. When the number of second and subsequent births increases, the numerator remains constant and the denominator expands, thereby lowering the first-birth rate, indicating deficiency in the work.

The birthrate index has the following characteristics:

1. It excludes the influence of objective factors and possesses a strong comparativeness. Such factors in the various areas and various units as

birth and death rates, population age structure, number of childbearing age women, number of women with children, etc. have no influence on its computation. Thus, it is possible to make direct horizontal comparisons in order to clarify the progress of birth control work among the areas and among the units, balance the work of the whole, commend the advanced and propel the average. It also makes it possible to conduct vertical comparisons by arranging the dynamic numerals year by year in order to clarify the course of progress of individual areas and units. This characteristic of the birthrate index cannot be replaced by any other index.

2. The substance of the birthrate index is consistent with the birth control policy. It reflects the final achievement of birth control work. The focus today is one child per couple. Our short-range goal is to limit the total population at 1.2 billion. It is achieved by the planned reduction of the natural growth rate, which can only be accomplished by controlling the birthrate of childbearing age women, thereby lowering the population birthrate (as it is impossible for us to artificially raise the mortality rate). It is the basic means to achieve the population goal. Encouraging and publicizing late marriage, late childbearing and contraception are all for the purpose of lowering the birthrate. The rates of late marriage, late childbearing and contraception only reflect the intermediate progress of birth control work, while birthrate directly mirrors its final result.

3. Using birthrate as an index of examination will promote the correct enforcement of policy, avoid coercion and commandism and convince more people. In their birth control work today, some areas or units, by means of the natural growth rate index and in line with their total populations, calculate the proper numbers of births within the plan period as compulsory quotas for implementation by the lower levels. Practice shows that the method requires improvement, because, the further down the basic level, the wider are the gaps in such objective factors as the population age structure. The result of issuing birth permits in equal proportions is often no births for the available permits in some units and no permit available for the desired births in others, thereby likely creating the situation of coercion and commandism. While the reasons leading to this situation are manifold, using inappropriate indexes of examination is doubtlessly one important factor. Changing to the use of birthrate as the basic index will fit the basic purpose of our birth planning and population control, bring out the focal points, stress the control of birthrate, and lower the control of annual births to a secondary position. It will win the approval of more people and benefit the progress of birth control work.

4. The birthrate index is easy to compute. Compared with the indexes discussed above, its computation requires less data, no historical information and no massive investigation, its meaning is unequivocal, its standard of computation is clear-cut, and its progress is easily examined.

Birthrate as the Basic Index

After analyzing the relative numerical indexes for examining birth control work, it is suggested that birthrate be included in the statistical report forms as a basic index for examining birth control work.

The policy of one child per couple currently promoted and encouraged has been introduced for more than 2 years, and it is striking an ever deeper root in the people's hearts. More than 10 million couples throughout the country have been issued single-child certificates, constituting 57 percent of all those with one child. Meanwhile, it must also be realized that the phenomenon of multiple births remains serious. In 1979, 4,287,000 persons in the country gave the third or higher births, constituting 25 percent of the total births of the year, with 33.7 percent for Anhui, 39 percent for Yunnan, and as high as 46 percent for some individual areas in Zhejiang. The existence of the phenomenon seriously affects the enforcement of the policy. If only such indexes as natural growth rate, single-child rate, etc. are relied on, it will prevent us from gaining a comprehensive and concrete picture of the conditions. In addition, as their comparativeness is not high, it makes it difficult for us to conduct, through their use, scientific comparisons to determine whether their changes are due to the success of birth control or to the influence of objective factors (e.g., population age structure), or to decide on the direction of effort in birth control work of the various units. Using the birthrate index will avoid such flaws and enable us to make comprehensive examinations of the conditions of birth control work. Regardless of the diversities of the objective factors among areas and among units, as long as birth control work is continuously intensified, the success will be manifested by the gradual rise of the one-birth rate and the gradual drop of the multiple-birth rate.

In the decade or more hereafter, even if a considerable number of families wants only one child, China's population natural growth rate will continue to rise somewhat. Rather than an indication of failure, such rise is a necessary consequence of population inertia. The birthrate index will enable us to focus on continuously raising the level of the one-birth rate, neither blindly optimistic over a temporary drop of the natural growth rate, nor discouraged over its temporary rise, and earnestly concentrate on the work of raising the one-birth rate.

Encouraging one birth, controlling two births and putting an end to three births should constitute our basic work policy. As long as we control the birthrate, it is, in the long-range view, equivalent to controlling the natural growth rate and the total population, and the population target will certainly be gradually achieved.

Naturally, it should also be pointed out that using birthrate as the basic index of examination in birth control work has certain flaws; therefore, it must be supplemented with other relevant indexes before it is possible to examine more comprehensively the progress of birth control.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, BIRTH INDEX DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 4,
25 Aug 82 pp 31-33

[Article by Gu Xingyuan [7557 2622 0337], Gao Ersheng [7559 1422 3932],
Zhou Hongfang [0719 4767 5364] and Gao Enhui [7559 1869 1920]: "Impact
of Population Age Structure on Birth Index"]

[Text] Birth index is linked to the population age structure. The impact
of population age structure must be taken into account when making dynamic
analyses of the birth index or comparing the birth indexes of different
regions.

I. Impact of Age Structure on Birthrate

Birthrate denotes the population birth level and, when combined with the
death rate, the natural population changes. The impact of the age struc-
ture must be considered when using birthrate to denote the birth level.
Birthrate = (General) birthrate of women of childbearing age x their per-
centage in total population. Birthrate is affected by two factors: gen-
eral birthrate of childbearing age women and their percentage in total
population. Therefore, when analyzing birth level by means of birthrate,
the impact of the population age structure must be taken into account.
Take Shanghai's Luwan district for instance: The percentage of childbear-
ing age women among the total population was lowest in 1960 (21.37%), but
rose to a high of 29.76% in 1980. The 1960 birthrate adjusted according
to the 1951 population structure was 28.63%, which was 4.69% higher
than the 1960 actual birthrate and constituted 33% of the 1951-1960 birth-
rate drop (14.2%), thereby indicating that the decrease in the percentage
of childbearing age women was an important factor for the birthrate drop
of the fifties. Likewise, the 1980 birthrate adjusted according to the
1960 population structure was 6.16%, a drop of 74.3% compared with 1960
(23.94 - 6.16/23.94), while the 1960-1980 actual birthrate only dropped
64.2% (23.94 - 8.57/23.94), thereby indicating that the change in the
population structure (a higher percentage of childbearing age women)
affected the birthrate drop. Obviously, when denoting birth level by
means of birthrate, it is advisable to make adjustments according to a

"standard population age structure" before comparison; it will also make it possible to estimate the impact of age structure on changes in birth-rate.

Table 1. Luwan's Population Birthrates, Birthrates of Childbearing Age Women, Proportions of Childbearing Age Women among Total Population and Adjusted Birthrates

Year	Birthrate ‰	Birthrate, childbearing age women‰	Their % in population	Adjusted birthrate ‰	
				According to 1960 population	According to 1980 population
1951	38.14	149.2	25.56	31.87	44.40
1960	23.94	112.0	21.37	23.94	33.34
1980	8.57	28.8	29.76	6.16	8.57

II. Impact of Age Structure of Childbearing Age Women on General Birth-rate

General birthrate = sum of (birthrates of women of various childbearing age groups x their proportions among all childbearing age women). Therefore, general birthrate is affected by two factors: birthrates of the various childbearing age groups and their age structure. To analyze the impact of the childbearing age structure on the birthrate level, the method of adjusting the birthrate by means of a "standard childbearing age structure" may also be used. Table 2 illustrates by several sample years Luwan's 1952-1980 birthrates of women of various childbearing age groups and their age structures. Table 3 lists the birthrates adjusted according to the different age structures. The 1952-1962 birthrates adjusted according to the 1972 age structure were relatively low, and the 1967-1980 birthrates adjusted according to the 1967 age structure were relatively low. It was because the 1972 proportions of the high birthrate age groups (20-34) were relatively low and that of the low birthrate age group (15-19) was relatively high, while the 1967 proportion of the 25-29 age group was relatively low and the proportions of the 15-24 age groups were relatively high.

The method of adjusted birthrates may also be used to analyze the degrees of influence of the birthrate changes of the various childbearing age groups and their age structural changes in the general birthrate changes.

In Table 2, Luwan's 1952-1957 general birthrate rose 169.8‰ - 139.6‰ = 30.2‰; its 1957-1972 general birthrate dropped 169.8‰ - 26.7‰ = 143.1‰; its 1972-1980 general birthrate rose again 28.8‰ - 26.7‰ = 2.1‰. The 1957 adjusted birthrate of 168.2‰ computed according to the 1957 childbearing age structure was 1.6‰ lower than the general birthrate of the year, indicating that only $1.6/30.2 = 5\%$ among the 1952-1957 general birthrate rise was due to the age structural changes, while $168.2 - 139.6/169.8 - 139.6 = 95\%$ was due to the birthrate changes of the various age groups. By the same method, it may be found that,

Table 2. Luwan's Birthrates of Childbearing Age Women and Their Age Structures

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Groups</u>							<u>Total</u>
<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>		
<u>Birthrates of Childbearing Age Women, %.</u>								
1952	46.2	208.5	239.8	202.4	136.1	56.1	6.1	139.6
1957	30.1	267.8	327.4	235.9	154.8	47.9	3.3	169.8
1962	4.9	166.1	220.1	163.4	69.4	30.5	5.3	92.4
1967	0.9	57.1	145.6	58.6	18.3	1.3	0.6	31.3
1972	0.2	25.8	139.0	63.6	10.6	2.1	0.3	26.7
1980	0	4.4	106.5	60.8	6.0	0.9	0.1	28.8
<u>Childbearing Age Structures, %</u>								
1952	16.75	18.11	16.35	14.96	13.06	11.14	9.63	100
1957	14.24	17.26	16.89	15.64	13.64	12.08	10.25	100
1962	17.25	9.54	14.92	16.85	15.38	14.06	12.00	100
1967	24.60	12.89	8.94	13.16	14.87	13.34	12.20	100
1972	24.88	11.56	11.72	8.85	13.47	15.49	14.03	100
1980	16.48	22.16	18.62	12.25	7.82	9.24	13.43	100

Table 3. Luwan's Adjusted Birthrates, %.

<u>Birthrates of age groups, years</u>	<u>Childbearing Age Structures, years</u>					
	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1980</u>
1952	139.6	140.5	127.3	114.8	109.5	139.9
1957	168.2	169.8	150.3	132.1	126.4	171.1
1962	104.0	105.4	92.4	78.5	75.2	107.4
1967	45.7	46.4	40.2	31.3	31.8	48.7
1972	38.6	39.6	35.9	26.1	26.7	40.5
1980	28.2	29.1	27.6	19.1	19.3	28.8

among the 1957-1972 general birthrate drop, $169.8 - 39.6 / 169.8 - 26.7 = 91\%$ was due to birth level changes, while $39.6 - 26.7 / 169.8 - 26.7 = 9\%$ was due to age structural changes. But among the 1972-1980 general birthrate changes (2.1%), the $26.7\% - 19.3\% = 7.4\%$ drop was due to birth level, and the $28.8 - 19.3 = 9.5\%$ rise was due to age structural changes. Obviously, the 1972-1980 general birthrate rise was mainly connected with the age structural changes.

III. Adjusted Birthrate and Overall Birthrate

Overall birthrate (TFR) is the sum of the birthrates of the various childbearing age groups. It is actually the adjusted birthrate when the proportions of the various childbearing age groups are the same. Again, take Luwan's 1952-1980 birth data for instance: The characteristics of the 1952-1980 birthrate changes (indicated by comparisons) adjusted according to the 1952 age structure are completely identical with the overall birthrate, but not with the general birthrate. (Table 4). Therefore, in recent years at home and abroad, overall birthrate is used as the index to make comparative analyses of the birth levels of different years, regions or groups.

Table 4. Luwan's 1952-1980 General, Overall and Adjusted Birthrates

Year	General birthrate %	%	Overall birthrate	%	Adjusted birthrate %.*	%
1952	139.6	100	4.47	100	139.6	100
1957	169.8	122	5.38	120	168.2	120
1962	92.4	66	3.33	74	104.0	74
1967	31.3	22	1.41	32	45.7	32
1972	26.7	19	1.21	27	38.6	27
1976	21.8	16	0.88	20	27.8	20
1980	28.8	21	0.89	20	28.2	20

* Computed according to 1952 childbearing age structure.

IV. Analysis of Factors Affecting Birthrate Changes

Population birthrate = general birthrate x proportion of childbearing women among total population (indicated by R_2); general birthrate = sum of birthrates of the various childbearing age groups (indicated by R_1) x proportions of the various age groups among all childbearing age women (indicated by R_3). It can thus be seen that birthrate is affected by the R_1 , R_2 and R_3 factors. When using birthrate as the birth level index, it is advisable to make adjustments with R_2 and R_3 respectively, and the method of such adjusting may also be used to analyze the three factors affecting birthrate changes. Compared with 1976, Luwan's 1980 birthrate, for instance, rose 8.57% - 6.23% = 2.34%. The 1980 birthrate adjusted according to the 1976 R_2 and R_3 was 6.30%. Therefore, the birthrate rise due to age group birthrates (R_1) was 6.30% - 6.23% = 0.07%. The 1980 birthrate adjusted according to only the 1976 age structure of childbearing age women (R_3) was 7.59%. Therefore, the birthrate rise due to the proportion of childbearing age women among the total population (R_2) was 7.59% - 6.30% = 1.29%. As the birthrate changes include the effect of the R_1 , R_2 and R_3 factors, the change due to R_2 was 2.34% - 1.29% = 0.98%. Thus, $1.29/2.34 = 55\%$ of the 1976-1980 birthrate rise was due to R_2 changes, $0.98/2.34 = 42\%$ was due to R_3 changes,

and only $0.07/2.34 = 3\%$ was due to R_1 . In other words, 97% of the 1976-1980 birthrate rise was due to changes in the population age structure.

From the above discussion, the following conclusion may be reached:

1. Population age structure has an obvious impact on the birth index, and a greater attention must be given to this fact when using birthrate as the birth index for comparative analyses.
2. The method of adjusting the population birthrate (or the birthrates of childbearing age women) according to the "standard population age structure" will not only eliminate the effect of the population age structure on the birth index, but also make it possible to analyze one by one the factors affecting it.
3. Overall birthrate is actually birth index adjusted according to the "standard population age structure." As long as the birthrates of the various childbearing age groups are available, overall birthrate can be computed easily. For this reason, we suggest that birth control workers use overall birthrate as the index for birth statistics when making comparative analyses of the birth levels of different periods, regions or groups.

6080

CSO: 4005/1117

CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFYING EMPLOYED POPULATION STUDIED

Beijing ZHONGGUO RENKOU XUEHUI TONGSUN [CHINA SOCIETY ON POPULATION BULLETIN] in Chinese No 3, 1981 pp 5-18

[Article by Yuan Fang [5913 2455]]

[Text] According to the decision of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, the third national census will be taken on 1 July 1982. The entries in the coming census include "branch and occupation compositions of employed population and population other than the employed (e.g., students in school, retired workers, unemployed and those doing household labor)." Thus arises the issue of the criteria for classifying the employed population.

We think that the employed population is the population which is engaged in various occupations. On the question of what is engaging in an occupation, China's academic and theoretical circles and work departments, for a long time, seldom studied it. Though there have been discussions in recent years, the views are not identical. The "Census Taking Method" (draft) prepared by the Census Office of the State Council pointed out: "Employed population refers to the population which engages in fixed social labor and receives labor compensation and business income." This definition provides us the basis for study and discussion. If, on the basis of this definition, everyone earnestly takes part in a discussion and pools the wisdom, it will make it more scientific and accurate. By so doing, it will truly standardize the criteria of employed population in ideology, making it meaningful in both theory and practice.

1. A scientific determination of the scope of employed population is the basis for us to study the classification of trades and occupations, and trades and occupations are an important entry in China's census next year. To fill in this entry correctly, we must first determine what employed population is. Therefore, discussing the criteria for classifying the employed population is the need of occupation classification and census taking.

2. The connotation and denotation of the concept of engaging in an occupation under the socialist conditions and its qualitative and quantitative determination all call for study and definition. Only thus will there be a uniform criterion to draw a clear line between employed and unemployed and help the labor branch compile accurate statistics on the number of those engaged in an occupation and that of those awaiting employment. The issue of employment is the issue of engaging in an occupation. Therefore, scientifically defining the concept of employed population is equivalent to defining the concept of engaging in an occupation.

3. With China's large population and rich manpower, we should fully and rationally utilize the labor resources to promote the "four-modernization" construction. The proportion of employed population among the labor resources indicates the employment level of a society and the degree of its labor utilization; it is an important socioeconomic index. To measure the degree of labor utilization, discussing, studying and determination the classification criteria and the scope of employed population are necessary.

For the purpose of proposing relatively scientific and accurate definition and scope of inclusion of employed population in line with China's national conditions, we sought the opinions of departments and scientific research units concerned and made some surveys. We will now report to our comrades the basic conditions of the surveys, the main opinions, and our immature views on the criteria for classifying the employed population.

We discovered in the surveys that the definition of employed population as "the population which engages in fixed social labor and receives labor compensation and business income" was found by people, as a whole, relatively scientific and accurate. First, it grasps the essential characteristic of the employed population, viz., engaging in fixed social labor and receiving labor compensation or business income; therefore, it has a commonality and applies to a broad range. Second, the concept is brief and concise, making it easy to distinguish the employed and unemployed; therefore, it facilitates the statistical computation of the employed population. The third point is its greatest merit: Fairly successfully reflecting and conforming to China's actual conditions, it helps us clarify the number of employed and develop the superiority of China's rich labor resources to serve the "four-modernization" construction. We feel that it is extremely important to earnestly clarify China's national conditions in order to properly handle the census of the employed population. What is the actual state of China's national conditions?

1. China is an undeveloped socialist country, and the levels of its productive forces and labor productivity are low. There are many kinds of economic components, many kinds of ownerships, multiple layers of different technological structures, numerous ways of production, and broad employment opportunities. The criteria for classifying the employed population cannot be discussed apart from these factors. We feel that

the criteria for classification should be broad rather than narrow. In other words, there must be universality. Regardless of the economic component and ownership, regardless of whether farming or nonfarming, all those engaging in labor beneficial to society and receiving compensation and income can be considered employed or engaging in an occupation.

2. China's population is close to 1 billion, and its labor force is more than 500 million. Such rich manpower resources are a favorable factor for the four-modernization construction, but there are also difficulties. The current economic development still lags behind the demands of the laboring people for jobs and better living conditions. Many industries have surplus manpower with no work to do, while large numbers of young people need jobs. The contradiction between too little land and too many people in rural areas becomes ever more aggravated, and farmland per capita is inadequate, less than 1 mu per person in some areas. Such practical conditions must be taken into account when discussing the criteria for classifying the employed population. The criteria of classification involve the major issue of employment or unemployment of more than 500 million labor force and relate to the degree of manpower utilization. Therefore, they must be concretely clarified in order to facilitate the accurate distinction between employed and unemployed.

3. China is in the course of carrying out an economic readjustment and system reform. The rural areas are actively introducing all kinds of production and economic responsibility systems and vigorously developing economic diversification and family sidelines. With the broadened channels of production and employment, the surplus labor forces have the opportunity for jobs. The cities and towns are also experimenting with production and economic responsibility systems, and collective enterprises run by the people and the individual economy have further expanded, thereby opening wide the ways to production and employment. The pressure of unemployment is gradually easing, and the employed population grows alongside. The exploration for the criteria for classifying the employed population should be adapted to such practical conditions. Therefore, we must purge the ultra-leftwing ideology on the employment concept, and no longer, as in the past, consider only working in popular enterprises or in large collectives of a popular nature, or having a "regular occupation" or "regular job" as employed, while excluding "temporary occupation" or "temporary job." It should be recognized that "temporary occupation" and "temporary job" are also work beneficial to society and generate compensation and income. How can we say that they are not employment or engaging in an occupation? We should realize that temporary occupations are found in different societies. It is a fact determined by the characteristics of the occupation, e.g., seasonal work. We must not exclude temporary occupations from the scope of employment. China is vigorously implementing, under the overall planning and guidance of the state, the "three-integration" employment policy by combining employment through the labor branch, voluntary organization for employment, and seeking an occupation by one's own initiative. Thus, the single labor system of "unified contracting and unified distributing" has somewhat changed. The idea

that the popular ownership system is the only means of employment and the one-sided view that only a permanent job is an "iron rice bowl" will also change. Thus, the criteria for classifying employed population should adapt to the demands of the "three-integration" employment policy and benefit the growth of the employed population, in order to develop the superiority of the socialist system.

In short, as the definition discussed above reflects and applies to China's actual conditions, it is supported by everyone. Nevertheless, same as many comrades, we also find imperfections in it. On the basis of our surveys, the following problems require further discussion:

(1) "Engaging in Fixed Social Labor"

According to our surveys, with very few dissenting, most comrades are in agreement, or in basic agreement, with the "definition." (Table 1). Those in basic agreement feel that the wording and substance of the definition require some revision and supplementing. Their views are, to a large extent, related to the wording of "fixed social labor."

Some comrades feel: "The concept of fixed social labor is ambiguous. Such labor may be regular or temporary, permanent or short-term." (Ningxia Shijushan mining bureau). Therefore, "the scope of fixed social labor requires clarification, to include, for instance, regular workers, temporary workers and trade personnel in popular, collective and individual enterprises and members of communes." (Allocation section, Sichuan provincial labor bureau). Some comrades feel that it should also include "women engaged in household labor." (Economic Research Institute, Academy of Social Sciences). Etc., etc.

Others advocate defining the scope of "fixed social labor" from the angle of legal or illegal, on ground that "social labor must have the approval (recognition) of the state and the protection of law." (Labor wage section, Xinglong mines, Hebei province). "It should not include those engaged in improper and illegal occupations, such as profiteering, smuggling, running gambling games and blackmarket contracting." (Investigation and research office, Shanghai municipal labor bureau). They feel that the words "approval (recognition) of the state" should be added to "social labor" to qualify it. Their reasons are: "In China today, employment in popular or collective ownership or that of individual laborers must follow a certain procedure of recommendation or approval; it is the prerequisite and legalization of employment." (Chemical industrial and geological brigade, Jilin province).

We feel that listing and explaining all the "fixed social labor" will be too cumbersome, making it difficult to be brief and concise. The criteria of employed population are social labor and compensation or income. It is sufficient to indicate the standard and scope of classification, and the word "fixed" is unnecessary. At the same time, all trades and occupations

found in China today have been recognized by society and approved by the state; therefore, it is not necessary to add the words "approved or agreed to by the state." In addition, the labor of all trades is needed by society and beneficial to it. Thus, we support the view of some comrades that "fixed social labor" be revised to "beneficial social labor."

(2) "Labor Compensation and Business Income"

In our survey, a considerable number of comrades feels that "labor compensation and business income" should have a quantitative stipulation. The examples are: "Sufficient to support more than one or one and one-half persons." (Xingling mines labor wage section, Hebei province). "Sufficient to maintain the basic living of the family (the worker himself plus the average number of dependents)." (Sichuan Finance and Economics College). "Sufficient to maintain basic living." (Economics Department, Hunan Xiangtan University). "Sufficient to maintain the minimum standard of living." (Shijingshan labor bureau, Beijing). "At least sufficient to maintain the worker's necessary standard of living." (Shanghai municipal labor bureau investigation and research office). Etc. Their reasons are: "If a job is inadequate to maintain basic living, it basically cannot be called 'employed.'" (Zhejiang provincial chemical industrial and geological team). "Where an individual's labor compensation is substandard and social relief is needed, he can hardly be classified among the employed." (Editorial department, WUHAN UNIVERSITY JOURNAL).

We find that the socialist society has eliminated exploitation and introduced "distribution according to labor," and that people need to work and receive compensation in order to maintain their living. As today's level of China's production forces is still low, and the wage and consumption levels are not high, the concern over whether the labor compensation and income can maintain the minimum standard of living is above criticism. Nevertheless, the criteria for classifying "employed population" are mainly the presence or absence of work and of compensation and income. As for the amount of compensation and income and their quantitative limit, it is another issue, and should not be included in the census entries. But the statistical requirements should be explained to the broad masses.

(3) Scope of Employed Population

In the "Investigation, Study and Reference Outline on the Criteria for Classifying Employed Population," there are mainly three views on the scope of employed population: 1. It includes only the population with permanent jobs (including individual laborers). 2. In addition to the population with permanent jobs, it should also include the population with temporary jobs. 3. In addition to those with permanent or temporary jobs, it should also include unemployed youths in temporary productive service jobs organized by neighborhood labor service groups.

In our survey, a considerable number of comrades supports the third view on the scope of employed population. (Table 2). Their reasons are: "It fits the definition of employed population." (Economics Department, Beijing Teachers University). "It conforms to the new employment policy of the state." (Lujiang vitriol mine, Anhui). "It is compatible with China's large population and the policy of opening all avenues of employment." (Guizhou provincial chemical industrial and geological team). As stressed by those surveyed, "the production and service activities organized by neighborhood labor service organizations are all social labor. Those engaged in such activities should all be regarded as employed, and should not be discriminated against in theory, policy and practice. The neighborhood labor service organizations can provide society with large numbers of employment opportunities, conducive to the solution of today's employment problem. In the long-range view, the state also needs the neighborhood service organizations to provide service to society, and they should be made the direction of development." (Guizhou Kaiyang phosphorus mine). "As China's population is large, the field of employment is very broad. Whether permanent or temporary, all jobs should be considered employment. It is impossible for popular and collective enterprises to absorb all the unemployed." (Hubei Jingzhong phosphorus mine). "It is a fairly accurate reflection of the employment situation in society, and it makes it easy to compute the average income of the population and estimate society's consumption level and the growth of its purchasing power." (Industrial Economics Institute, Academy of Social Sciences). We basically agree with the above views.

According to a survey by the "labor employment" investigation group of our department covering the employment and unemployment of 885 people of the Dayabao residents' committee, Jianguomen neighborhood, Dongcheng district, Beijing, under the first view, 93.56 percent of the 885 persons were employed and 6.44 percent unemployed; under the second view, 97.06 percent were employed and 2.94 percent unemployed; under the third view, 97.97 percent were employed and 2.03 percent unemployed. We feel that the third view reflects the actual employment situation in China today, neither arbitrarily narrowing the employed population, nor arbitrarily enlarging it.

Nevertheless, some comrades do not think that temporary jobs, especially those organized by neighborhood organizations, should be included in the scope of employment. Their main reason is that such jobs are "unstable, and the pay is too small, not sufficient to maintain basic living" and that those doing such temporary jobs are not "the permanent personnel under state popular or local collective ownership." Others feel that, theoretically, there is no unemployment in a socialist society, but actually there are employment and unemployment. The laborers hope for stable work, free from the worry of unemployment, and they want it made into a criterion of the employed population. It is understandable. However, we feel that "employed population" is an entry in census; it reflects the employment situation at the standard time of census taking and is a static statistics on the state of the population. Since regular

jobs constitute employment, so do temporary jobs (including temporary work of neighborhood organizations). All those engaged in work at their posts and receive compensation should be regarded as "employed," and there is no need to narrow the scope of employed population by distinguishing permanent and temporary jobs.

(4) Population with Temporary Jobs

The "Investigation, Study and Reference Outline on the Criteria for Classifying Employed Population" lists four views on including those with temporary jobs within the scope of employed population.

1. Both the following two categories of people with temporary jobs should be regarded as "employed:"

a. Those individuals doing temporary jobs at the standard time of census taking.

b. Those individuals who have no job at the standard time of census taking, but who engaged in social labor within 2 months prior to the standard time for a cumulative total of more than 30 days.

2. Only when both conditions given in the first view are present are the individuals in question considered employed.

3. Those individuals who have temporary jobs at the standard time of census taking and who engaged in social labor within 1 year prior to the standard time for a cumulative total of more than 6 months.

4. Those individuals who have temporary jobs at the standard time of census taking and who engaged in social labor within 6 months prior to the standard time for a cumulative total of more than 3 months.

In our survey of 220 persons (Table 3), except for a few comrades who agree with 1b, the overwhelming majority feels that there has to be a temporary job at the standard time of census taking. According to their reasoning, "temporary jobs should have no time limit. If an individual is employed today, he is employed; if he is not employed today, he is unemployed." (Guangdong province Yunliu magnet plant). "As both the standard time of census taking and the end-of-period report number are spot figures, all individuals engaged in social labor and receiving pay at the standard time and spot should be regarded as employed." (Geological exploration corporation, Ministry of Chemical Industry). "Anything must have a time limit as the criterion, and it will not be accurate if other conditions are used as the criteria. Statistics must be correct, accurate and timely." "Individuals with temporary jobs are neither unemployed nor awaiting employment, and whether an individual is employed or not is not determined by the length of time. The only criteria are participation in social labor and receiving compensation." (Chang Jiang Valley planning

office). "For the sake of standardizing the approach, starting from reality and maintaining the authenticity and accuracy of statistics, the standard time of census taking should be the criterion, and there should be no figuring backward and forward." (Hydrology bureau, Huang He Water Conservancy Commission, Ministry of Water Conservancy).

Nevertheless, some comrades maintain that there should also be a time requirement, such as 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, etc. In other words, the participation in social labor must be more or less regular. Therefore, most comrades agree with the third view which requires "more than 6 months" of work and the fourth view which requires "more than 3 months" of work. Their reasons are: "Where an individual works for 6 months out of the year, he can more or less support himself and has no need of help from others." (Economic Research Institute, Academy of Social Sciences). "Two months are too short, and it is hard to obtain the consent of the masses, but 1 year is too long, as it is rather difficult to remember that far back, and easily leads to arguments when calculating. The length of 6 months (6 months prior to census taking on 1 July) is not long and is easily remembered and computed, especially when an individual did temporary work for more than 3 months in the period and could support himself. It is likely to be more acceptable to the masses to call it 'employed.'" (Investigation and study office, Shanghai labor bureau).

There were also many comrades who differed from all four views discussed above. Their feelings are mainly as follows: 1. "Those with temporary jobs should not be included among the employed population." (Allocation section, Haidian district labor bureau, Beijing). 2. "Classifying by the length of time does not quite fit China's national conditions. Hiring is not China's labor system. Secondly, what is the basis for 6 months out of the year or 30 days out of 2 months? Our wage level is generally low. Can an individual survive on 6 months of pay? Thirdly, what about rural areas? If the classification is only applicable in cities, it should be so stated; otherwise, it should include rural areas." (Economics Department, Xiangtan University). "Determining whether temporary or permanent by means of the time concept has its limitations." (Allocation section, Sichuan labor bureau). 3. "According to conditions in our province, there are two categories of people doing temporary jobs: Those who are engaged by cities, organs and enterprises of the city and prefecture levels or higher to do odd jobs and are discharged after 2, 3 or 4 months, and most of them are not carried over the year. The second category consists of temporary workers borrowed by county and commune enterprises or by water conservancy facilities, dams, stations and small reservoirs. These individuals have worked at their temporary posts for many years, and it is difficult to discharge them. Individuals of the first category should not be included among the employed population." (Labor wage section, Liaoning provincial water conservancy bureau).

In terms of those with temporary jobs, the criteria to classify them employed or unemployed involve the policy on temporary workers under the

current labor system. The provisions on labor statistics specify what temporary workers are considered employed and what considered unemployed. How to make the criteria of employed population in census taking consistent with the labor system requires study and discussion.

We feel that temporary jobs exist objectively. They are either determined by the characteristics of the jobs per se, e.g., seasonal work, or classified according to the labor system, e.g., permanent or temporary work, or engaged out of the needs of enterprises to complete certain tasks, etc. As they are temporary jobs, the working days are not consecutive. It is inevitable for individuals engaging in such work to be employed at times and unemployed at other times. Socialist labor remains the means of livelihood. The volume of employment in China is large, the wage level low, and labor welfare measures limited to workers, mainly permanent workers. If the classification is determined by time lengths, a longer time is better than a shorter one. But it should not be too long, for it will be hard to remember accurately, and it will also enhance the difficulties of population statistics. Therefore, we feel that the fourth view, i.e., a cumulative time length of more than 3 months, may be considered.

In terms of the time length criterion to classify individuals with temporary jobs as employed, a long time length will narrow the employed population and expand the unemployed population; on the other hand, a short time length will expand the employed population and narrow the unemployed population. The survey on the employment and unemployment of the 885 persons of the Dayabao residents' committee, Beijing, serves to illustrate the issue. If the first view on those with temporary jobs is followed, 97.97 percent are employed and 2.03 percent unemployed. By the second view, the percentages between employed and unemployed are the same as those under the first view. By the third view, the percentages are 96.4 percent and 3.6 percent. The fourth view results in 97.06 percent and 2.94 percent. Therefore, the time length criterion used in census to determine the inclusion of those with temporary jobs among the employed population involves the employment or unemployment of a part of the population, or, one may say, the degree of utilization of this part of the manpower resources. The issue requires further study.

(5) Criteria for Classifying Rural Employed Population

China's 800 million rural population includes over 300 million labor force, and agricultural production and farm labor have many characteristics distinct from nonfarming, such as the strong seasonal nature, the preponderance of manual labor, etc. How to classify the rural employed population is a complex issue. According to the provisions of the current statistical system, all individuals determined by the production teams as full-time or part-time workers, except individual cases, are, as a rule, registered as employed and classified among rural employed population. Whether census taking will follow this standard or the uniform criteria

regardless of rural or urban areas requires discussion. According to some comrades, even though farm labor has many characteristics distinct from nonfarming, there are also points in common between the two, i.e., engaging in beneficial social labor or work and receiving compensation and income. These are the essential characteristics of employment. If only the special characteristics of the trades and occupations are considered, then, as each trade and occupation has its special features, will each require its own criteria of employment? It is unnecessary because the criteria for classifying the employed population possess a commonality and are applicable to all the trades and occupations.

Nevertheless, the current agricultural developmental level is low and the seasonal nature strong. During the busy season, all those with labor capacity have to take part in labor within their power, including those under the working age or in school. Furthermore, the division between agricultural sidelines and household labor is fairly complex. Therefore, some comrades suggest using time lengths to classify rural employed population, e.g., one-third of the year in collective and individual labor as the criterion between employed and unemployed. This is necessary. Time length reflects the amount of labor. As for how long it should be, it may be further discussed.

In our surveys and interviews, the five problems discussed above were fairly common and noticeable. They are now presented for consultation, exploration and solution. There are still many other problems, but they will not be brought up here one by one. Meanwhile, our views are preliminary, extremely immature, or even erroneous. Casting a brick to attract jade, we seek criticisms and corrections from our comrades.

Table 1. Views on Definition of Employed Population

Branch	In favor		Suggesting revision		Not in favor		Others		Total	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Water conservancy	39	60.93	20	31.25			5	7.82	64	100
Chemical industry	24	46.15	22	42.31			6	11.54	52	100
Coal	9	45.00	8	40.00	1	5.00	2	10.00	20	100
Machine	3	50.00	3	50.00					6	100
Teaching, scientific research	43	59.72	20	27.28	9	12.50			72	100
Labor administration	3	50.00	2	33.30			1	16.70	6	100
Total	121	55.00	75	34.09	10	4.55	14	6.36	220	100

Key:

1. Number (person)
2. Proportion in group (%)

Table 2. Views on Scope of Employed Population

Branch	1st view		2d view		3d view		Others		Total	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Water conservancy	16	25.00	8	12.50	30	46.88	10	15.62	64	100
Chemical industry	19	36.54	3	5.77	28	53.84	2	3.85	52	100
Coal	4	20.00	5	25.00	6	30.00	5	25.00	20	100
Machine	2	33.33	1	16.67	3	50.00			6	100
Teaching, scientific research	4	5.56	15	20.83	46	63.89	7	9.72	72	100
Labor administration	3	50.00			2	33.33	1	16.67	6	100
Total	48	21.82	32	14.55	115	52.27	25	11.36	220	100

Key:

1. Number (person)
2. Proportion in group (%)

Table 3. View on Scope of Population with Temporary Jobs

Branch	1st view				2d view		3d view		4th view		Others		Total	
	a		b											
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Water conservancy	12	18.75			2	3.13	23	35.94	17	26.56	10	15.62	64	100
Chemical industry	16	30.77	2	3.85	4	7.69	7	13.46	9	17.31	14	26.92	52	100
Coal	3	15.00	2	10.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	4	20.00	9	45.00	20	100
Machine	2	33.33					3	50.00	1	16.67			6	100
Teaching, research	18	25.00	1	1.39	10		16	13.89	17	23.61	10	13.89	72	100
Labor administration	2	33.33					1	16.67			3	50.00	6	100
Total	53	24.09	5	2.27	17	7.73	51	23.18	48	21.82	46	20.91	220	100

Key:

1. Number (person)
2. Proportion in group (%)

6080

CSO: 4005/138

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMPUTATION OF RATES OF ERRORS IN CENSUS DISCUSSED

Shanghai RENKOU YANJIU LUNWENJI [COLLECTION OF PAPERS ON POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese Vol 2, Mar 83 pp 44-48

[Article by Luo Guoliang [5012 0948 2733]]

[Text] China will take its third census on 1 July 1982. It will furnish numerical data for formulating national economic planning, introducing birth control, checking population growth and making overall arrangements for the people's material and cultural life. The quality of census depends to a large extent on the accuracy of registration. Correctly computing the rates of errors has an important significance in accurately reflecting the quality of registration and strictly controlling the incidence of errors. This article plans to propose some conceptions on the computation of the rates of registration errors.

Registration errors refer to mistakes made by census takers when filling in the forms, including number of households, number of persons, duplicate entries, omissions and incorrect information. The index reflecting registration errors and the method of computation are discussed below.

I. Errors in Number of Persons and in Entries

In July 1980, the Census Office of the State Council launched an experimental unit in Wuxi, Jiangsu province. Upon its conclusion, the quality of registration was examined by checking, according to the method of equidistant sampling, 1 percent of the residents' groups and production teams. Wuxi city sampled 33 residents' groups, 12 production teams and 1 fleet, covering 5,908 persons, and Wuxi county sampled 12 production teams, covering 1,096 persons, making a total of 7,004 for the city and county. The result indicated that the quality of registration was good. The concrete conditions are shown in the following table:

[Table on next page]

Unit: Person

Area	No registered	Errors in no				Errors in sexes		Errors in age	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	No	Rate(%)	No	Rate(%)
Wuxi city	5,908	1	0	1	0.17	2	0.34	42	7.11
Wuxi county	1,096	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3.65
Total	7,004	1	0	1	0.14	2	0.29	46	6.57

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Overreporting | 3. Total |
| 2. Underreporting | 4. Rate of errors (%) |

The rate of errors in the number of persons and that in entries are computed separately. The formulas of computation are as follows:

$$\text{Rate of errors in no of persons} = \frac{\text{Errors in no of persons}}{\text{No of persons registered}}$$

$$\text{Rate of errors in entries} = \frac{\text{Errors in entries}}{\text{No of persons registered}}$$

The above formulas make it possible to compute correctly the rates of errors in the number of persons and in single entries. Each producing a different effect, they serve to reflect from all aspects the quality of registration. The question now is whether we can, on the basis of computing these indexes, go one step further to compute the rate of all errors in the registration work of a given area.

II. Computation of Rate of All Errors

The rate of all errors is a comprehensive index reflecting the registration quality of an area; it indicates the conditions of all errors in the number of persons and in entries made by the census takers of the area in the course of registration. It serves two purposes: On the one hand, by combining the rate of errors in the number of persons and that in single entries, it comprehensively reflects the registration quality; on the other hand, it enables us not only to measure and evaluate the registration quality afterward, but also to exercise quality control beforehand. Advance control will limit the rate of registration errors within our permissible range. Due to the superiority of the socialist system, it has been possible for China to exercise centralized leadership and take unified action in census taking. As long as we properly organize and perform all the preparatory work and decide on an appropriate rate of all errors, it will be possible to utilize the rate to control the registration quality.

The principles and method of computing the rate of all errors are as follows:

(1) Instead of handling them in the same manner, errors in the number of persons and those in entries should first be separated. The main purpose of census taking is to acquire accurate data on the entire population. Compared with errors in entries, avoiding errors in the number of persons is relatively more important. Theoretically speaking, one error in the number of persons is equivalent to all errors in the relevant entries in a personal record, and such errors are multiplied in the household record. Thus, when computing the rate of all errors, we must not indiscriminately add the errors in the number of persons directly to entry errors and divide them by the number of persons registered, because it will conceal the rate of errors in the number of persons and exaggerate the rate of all errors.

(2) Instead of treating them equally, errors in different entries should also be distinguished. Among the 13 entries in personal record (the 14 entries specified in the draft has been changed to 13), errors may easily occur in some entries and not in others. Among those which are easily filled in wrong, the degree is not the same. The importance and effect of the various entries are all different. Therefore, when computing the rate of all entry errors, we must not simply add the number of errors in the 13 entries and divide it by the total number of entries (number of persons registered x 13). If so, we will fail to distinguish the different significances of the errors, and the resulting figure will be greatly reduced because of the enlarged denominator and incompatible with the actual conditions. At the same time, a greater number of entry errors will become objectively permissible.

(3) The premise for computing the rate of all errors is to calculate separately the rate of errors in the number of persons and that in all entry errors. The former is relatively easy to compute, but the rate of all entry errors is relatively complex. The key is in correctly choosing the samples to be checked. The principles of choosing are: 1. The sampled entries are relatively important. 2. They should include those which are easily filled in wrong and those which are not, so that the result of the computation will be neither too high nor too low, but tend toward the average, i.e., representative in nature. 3. They must be closely linked with the errors in the number of persons, in order to facilitate the checking of the latter.

The Census Office of the State Council stipulated five personal entries at the Wuxi experimental unit for quality examination: name; relationship with the head of household; sex; age; registered residence and living conditions. The stipulation is compatible with the principles discussed above. The Shanghai census office also stipulated the same five entries for sampling at its small experimental unit in April 1981.

The formulas for computing the rate of all registration errors in a given area are:

Rate of all errors = Rate of errors in number of persons + Rate of all entry errors

Rate of errors in no of persons = $\frac{\text{Errors in no of persons}}{\text{No of persons registered}}$

(Number of persons registered refers to those registered during census taking in all the samples checked).

Rate of all entry errors = $\frac{\text{Errors in 5 sample entries}}{\text{Total sample entries}}$
 $= \frac{\text{Errors in 5 sample entries}}{\text{No of persons registered} \times 5}$

(Based on the 5 sample entries stipulated for sampling by the Census Office of the State Council).

The errors in the 5 entries at the Wuxi experimental unit are listed in the following table:

Unit: Person													
Area	No registered	Errors in no				Entry errors							Rate of all errors(‰)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Wuxi city	5,908	1	0	1	0.17	0	0	2	42	0	44	1.49	1.66
Wuxi county	1,096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0.73	0.73
Total	7,004	1	0	1	0.14	0	0	2	46	0	48	1.37	1.51

Key:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Overreporting | 7. Sex |
| 2. Underreporting | 8. Age |
| 3. Total | 9. Registered residence and living conditions |
| 4. Rate of errors (‰) | 10. Total |
| 5. Name | 11. Rate of all entry errors(‰) |
| 6. Relationship with head of household | |

Rate of errors in no of persons = $\frac{1}{7,004 \times 5} = 0.00014 = 0.14\%$

Rate of all entry errors = $\frac{48}{7,004 \times 5} = \frac{48}{35,020} = 0.00137 = 1.37\%$

Rate of all errors = $0.14\% + 1.37\% = 1.51\%$

or = $\frac{1 \times 5 + 48}{7,004 \times 5} = \frac{53}{35,020} = 1.51\%$

Computations of the rate of errors in the number of persons, the rate of all entry errors, and the rate of all errors for Wuxi city and Wuxi county are the same as above.

The result of computation according to the above formula accurately reflects the conditions of all errors

The formula for computing the rate of all entry errors discussed above may also be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Rate of all entry errors} = \frac{\text{Errors in 5 sample entries}}{\text{No of persons registered}} \times 1/5$$

The "1/5" may be considered as the adjusted coefficient, representing an accurate computation of the rate of all entry errors on the one hand and bringing out the importance of errors in the number of persons on the other. When the errors in the number of persons and those in entries were treated equally, the ratio was 1 : 1, but now it is 1: 5, i.e., 1 error in the number of persons is equivalent to 5 entry errors; or, 1 entry error is equivalent to 1/5 error in the number of persons. When errors in the number of persons are strictly controlled, entry errors will be limited within the permissible range.

III. Computation of Rate of All Errors in Reregistration

For the purpose of controlling errors and ensuring the quality of registration, let us assume that the rate of all registration errors of a given area is limited to 3‰, and that reregistration is required should the limit be exceeded. Reregistration requires more manpower and funds, prolongs the time spent, and affects the progress of the overall work. The following is a discussion of the computation of the rate of all errors in reregistration.

The principle for computing the rate of all errors in reregistration (the second time) is, first of all, that the rate of errors of the second registration must be lower than 3‰; thereafter, the rates of all errors in the first and second registrations are averaged. If the average is lower than 3‰, the rate of all errors for the two registrations should be considered as 3‰. If it exceeds 3‰, the rate of all errors for the two registrations should be considered 3.1‰. (The numeral 3‰ or 3.1‰ serves as the index of the rate of all errors in the two registrations, indicating whether the average of the rates of all errors in the first and second registrations is lower or higher than 3‰).

Let us now explain by illustration the computation of the rates of all errors in the two registrations. In a sample quality check of 1,000 persons registered in a certain area, the numbers and rates of errors of the two registrations are as follows:

<u>Registration</u>	<u>No of persons</u>		<u>Entries</u>		<u>Rate of all errors (%)</u>
	<u>Errors</u>	<u>Rate(%)</u>	<u>All errors</u>	<u>Rate(%)</u>	
1st	2	2	10	2	4
2d	0	0	5	1	1

The average rate of all errors in the two registrations = $\frac{4\% + 1\%}{2} = 2.5\%$.

The rate of all errors in the two registrations should be considered as 3%.

Once this index is determined, the 3% rate of all errors is apportioned between the number of errors in the number of persons and the number of entry errors for use by the higher level to total the numbers of errors and compute the rate. In the above table, the average number of errors in the two registrations is taken to indicate the errors in the number of persons, i.e., $(2 + 0)/2 = 1$. Thus, the rate of errors in the number of persons is 1%. The rate of all entry errors is $3\% - 1\% = 2\%$, which is converted into a total of 10 entry errors.

IV. Issues Requiring Explanation when Computing Rate of All Errors

(1) The rate of all errors cannot replace other registration quality indexes, such as the rate of overreporting the number of persons, that of underreporting, that of quality errors in the number of persons, that of net errors, and those of the various single-entry errors. All these indexes have their own functions when examining the registration quality or revising the population data.

The rate of all errors is a measure and an assessment of the errors occurring in the phase of registration in the entirety. It does not serve to conceal the rate of errors in the number of persons, which is computed by itself and whose importance is thereby stressed. The rate of errors in the number of persons is not put on a par with the rate of single-entry errors.

(2) When computing the rate of all errors, should the rate of errors in the number of persons be computed according to the rate of quality errors or according to the rate of net errors?

$$\text{Rate of quality errors} = \frac{\text{No overreported} + \text{No underreported}}{\text{No of persons registered}}$$

$$\text{Rate of net errors} = \frac{\text{No overreported} - \text{No underreported}}{\text{No of persons registered}}$$

I feel that the quality of registration should be computed according to the rate of quality errors in the number of persons. Both overreporting and underreporting the number of persons should be regarded as errors,

for it will, by so doing, strictly control the incidence of errors in the number of persons. If computed according to the rate of net errors, when the same number of persons are covered in census, if Area A overreports 10 persons and underreports a like number, the rate of net errors is zero; if Area B only underreports 1 person, the rate of net errors is greater than zero. It then appears that Area A's registration quality is better than Area B's, which is not compatible with the actual situation. Naturally, the final adjustment of the census numerals should be based on the rate of net errors.

(3) To exert a greater control over errors in the number of persons, its rate may also be set when setting the rate of all errors, e.g., limiting the rate of all errors to 3% and the rate of errors in the number of persons at 1%. By setting the two indexes at the same time, the registration quality in the number of persons, as well as the entire registration process, is controlled. Should there be one or two indexes? How much should be the rate of all errors and that of errors in the number of persons? Careful consideration should be given based on the concrete requirements on registration quality, the actual conditions, and particularly the experiences of the experimental units.

(4) Checking quality by sampling 1% of the units is suitable for use in the provincial, municipal, autonomous regional and county levels, but it is on the low side for quality check at the neighborhood, town and commune levels. According to the actual conditions, we may consider sampling 3-5% of the residents' groups or production teams, so that there is an adequate number of sample units, in order to ensure the representativeness in the computation of the rate of all errors, viz., a leaning toward the average and an accurate reflection of the conditions of all errors.

(5) The entries sampled should include occupation. The entries according to persons sampled by the Shanghai census office in July 1981 at its large experimental unit, for instance, included four entries, viz., name, sex, age, and occupation. In that case, how is the rate of all entry errors computed?

$$\text{Rate of occupation errors} = \frac{\text{No of occupation errors}}{\text{No of employed persons registered}}$$

As the denominator for the rate of occupation errors differs from the denominator for computing the rates of errors in sex and age, they cannot be added together outright. We suggest using the employment rate as the adjustment coefficient to find the adjusted rate of occupation errors. It can then be included with other entries to compute the rate of all entry errors. The formula is as follows:

Adjusted rate of occupation errors = Rate of occupation errors
x employment rate

$$= \frac{\text{No of occupation errors}}{\text{No of employed registered}} \times \frac{\text{No of employed registered}}{\text{No of persons registered}}$$
$$= \frac{\text{No of occupation errors}}{\text{No of persons registered}}$$

As errors are easily made in the occupation entry, when the entry is included in computing the rate of all entry errors, the result is bound to be on the high side. Therefore, the control index on the rate of all errors should be set slightly higher.

To prevent and minimize errors in the registration phase of census taking, in addition to strengthening leadership, building a highly efficient work organ, and formulating complete census planning and thorough work programs, we must, prior to census taking, properly overhaul the registration of residents, clarify the objectives of census taking, promote and train competent census takers, stress the registration methods, and mobilize and rely on the masses. By so doing, we will greatly reduce the rate of registration errors in census taking.

6080

CSO: 4005/137

EAST REGION

JIANG YONGHUI ATTENDS FUZHOU PLA UNITS' MEETING

OW160923 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The meeting held by the Fuzhou PLA units to exchange experiences in carrying out joint army-people activities to build spiritual civilization ended on 13 December.

The meeting called on all subordinate units to pay attention to and popularize key experiences, strive for in-depth development, and make sustained efforts in carrying out joint army-people activities to build spiritual civilization. It also decided that, within the next year, each company and grassroots unit, each organ at and above the regiment level, and each school, hospital, and warehouse will have a civilized residential area built jointly with the local people.

Commander Jiang Yonghui, Political Commissar Fu Kuqing, and other leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units attended the meeting. They also cordially received representatives of advanced units in promoting these joint army-people activities.

Cao Punan, deputy political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, spoke in the meeting. He emphasized that the key points to be stressed next year in carrying out these activities will still be education in communism and patriotism, a change for the better in social practice, and improvement in social order. In particular, education among youths and children should be conducted seriously in order to train and bring up a generation of new people with high ideals, moral integrity, general education, and a sense of discipline.

CSO: 4005/263

EAST REGION

SIXTH ANHUI PROVINCIAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS CLOSES

OW160625 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The Sixth Anhui Provincial Women's Congress closed this afternoon at Hefei's Jianghuai theater after successfully completing its agenda during the 6-day session.

During the congress the representatives reviewed the central leading comrades' instructions on women's work and the guidelines set forth by the fifth National Women's Congress, studied Comrade (Xu Jingjie's) speech made on behalf of the provincial party committee and Vice Governor Hou Yong's report on Anhui's political and economic situation, and discussed Comrade (Xiao Xiaolan's) work report made on behalf of the fifth executive committee of the provincial women's federation.

After full deliberations and as a result of democratic election, the congress elected the sixth executive committee, the standing committee, and the chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial women's federation.

In the course of the congress Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial party committee, received all members of the executive committee of the provincial women's federation. He urged the women throughout Anhui to unite, heighten their spirit, make themselves still more capable and make still greater contributions to revitalizing China, building up Anhui and creating a new situation for the women's movement in Anhui.

Present at the closing ceremony were leading members of the provincial party committee, the preparatory group of the provincial advisory commission, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial discipline inspection commission and the provincial military district, including Yuan Zhen, Li Shinong, Liu Lianmin, Lan Ganting, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Ying Yiquan, Du Weiyou, Zheng Huaizhou, Hou Yong, Zhang Kaifan, Pan Ezhang, Zheng Jiaqi, Ma Leting, Meng Jiaqin, (Gong Zaixian) and (Zhu Jixian).

(Li Mengliu), vice chairman of the provincial women's federation, delivered the closing speech.

CSO: 4005/263

EAST REGION

SHANDONG PROGRESS ON ELIMINATING FILARIASIS

OW161449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1641 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Article by reporter Liu Guanquan]

[Text] Qingdao, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--At the national experience-exchange meeting on the prevention and cure of filariasis held on 14 December in Qingdao, Shandong, Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli conferred a certificate of merit on the Shandong Provincial Public Health Department to commend Shandong for its important achievements in preventing and curing filariasis.

Cui Yueli said: Shandong, a province of China where filariasis was once most rampant, has now basically eliminated this disease. This is encouraging and heartening news. This achievement in Shandong greatly spurs on China's public health work and epidemic prevention and fully shows the superiority of the socialist system.

Shandong was one of the areas of our country where filariasis was most rampant in the past, with victims counting a few million. After 30 years' unremitting efforts, Shandong has generally eliminated this disease. Last October the Ministry of Public Health dispatched a group to Shandong to check and assess the situation and confirmed that Shandong has reached the state criterion of basically eliminating filariasis. On 11-14 December, the Ministry of Public Health held the national experience-exchange meeting on the prevention and cure of filariasis in Qingdao.

At the meeting Cui Yueli said: The reason Shandong can basically eliminate filariasis is because it has unflinchingly carried out the policy of "putting prevention first" in medical work and has specific guiding thought and sound organizations. Shandong has conscientiously taken measures and integrated investigation, cure, management, and prevention.

At the meeting filariasis prevention personnel, experts, and professors from 14 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, including Guizhou, Guangxi, Sichuan and Jiangxi, where filariasis is rampant, exchanged experience on preventing and curing this disease.

Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, was also present at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/263

EAST REGION

HANGZHOU MAKES PROGRESS IN POLLUTION CONTROL

OW171228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Hangzhou, December 17 (XINHUA)--Hangzhou, a scenic city on the banks of West Lake in Zhejiang Province, is making headway in its fight against pollution, according to Xu Yunhong, deputy director of the Hangzhou Municipal Committee of Urban and Rural Construction.

Xu said that 48 electroplating, heat treatment and casting plants in the city have been closed. Another 28 factories that discharge large quantities of pollutants are being moved to other locations. 60 industrial enterprises have installed sound-insulation devices to cut down noise and vibrations.

The municipal official said that 47 percent of the factories which discharge industrial waste water above the state prescribed quota have adopted measures to meet the requirement and 64 percent of the boilers now have facilities to reduce soot and smoke discharges. 72 percent of the industrial waste have now been harnessed to multi-purpose use.

The city will increase sewage treating capacity of 30,000 tons by the end of this year.

Earlier this year, the city banned all unauthorized construction around West Lake. City officials also launched a renovation program to clean the city's two ancient canals last year and a project to divert water from the nearby river to purify the water of West Lake.

CSO: 4005/263

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

MOUNT HUANGSHAN DESIGNATED CITY--Anhui, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--The Mount Huangshan area has been designated a city by the State Council to promote tourism in this famous East China scenic spot. Under the jurisdiction of the new Huangshan City, are Mount Huangshan and Taiping County and two communes at the foot of the mountain with a total population of 140,000, according to a spokesman for the Anhui Provincial Government. Mount Huangshan is well-known for grotesque stones, pines, cloud-shrouded peaks and hot springs. It received 810,000 visitors in the first ten months of this year, three times the figure for the same 1979 period. The municipal government of the new city will concentrate on improving supply of goods and services to tourists. [Text] [OW151627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 15 Dec 83]

HOTEL CONSTRUCTION IN ANHUI--Hefei, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--Construction of a new hotel has begun in Huangshan, a famous mountain resort in Anhui Province, East China. The 200-bed hotel will be equipped with modern facilities. It is scheduled to be completed in 1985. Huangshan is known for its pines, cloud-shrouded peaks and hot springs. At present there are a number of hotels and inns with over 4,000 beds in the area. More than 800,000 Chinese and foreign tourists visited the area between January and October of this year, 200,000 more than in the same period of last year. [Text] [OW151550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 15 Dec 83]

CSO: 4005/263

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CALLS FOR CHANGE IN CUSTOMS, HABITS

HK190720 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Twenty-two provincial units, including the provincial CPC committee propaganda department, recently issued a joint circular, calling for intensified propaganda and education in changing customs and habits and building socialist spiritual civilization in the rural and urban areas of the province during the coming New Year's Day and Spring Festival, so as to promote substantial improvement in social order and mood and to attain progressive development in the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization.

They put forth a six-point proposal as follows:

1. Strengthen education in socialist and communist ideology and vigorously commend the advanced. In ideological education, all localities should aim at the general objective of cultivating a new, socialist generation with ideals, morality, education, and discipline; educate all cadres and people in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism in an extensive and deep-going way; persist in the four basic principles; and resist the corrosive influences of corrupt and waning ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes.
2. Do away with outmoded conventions and bad customs and develop new habits of socialism. Serious efforts must be made to educate the masses of people in morality, revolutionary traditions, discipline, the legal system, materialism, and atheism and to enlighten them on the harmfulness of stirring up feudal clanship, feudal superstitious belief, and all sorts of gambling. Meanwhile, it is imperative to teach the masses of people that all practices of suppressing freedom of marriage, contracting mercenary marriages, mistreating women, children and the old, and killing female infants are unlawful. Those who violate the criminal law must be dealt with according to law. All local authorities should take up one or two glaring problems according to local conditions and publicize them with sustained efforts and earnestly solve them.
3. Promote good and healthy recreational and sports activities so as to enrich cultural life during the two festivals. To this end, it is necessary to give full play to the initiative of the masses of people, especially of the young people in carrying out rich and colorful activities of cultural

recreation and sports with local features and Chinese national color and in spreading scientific knowledge.

4. Launch a drive to emulate good service in depth. All service trades must conscientiously strengthen ideological education among workers and staff members to enhance the sense of trade ethnics and to strictly enforce trade discipline, and promote the activities of emulating good-service peddlery, shops, and hospitals and commending good service attendants. Commercial departments must adhere to socialist orientation in service, work for the interests of state and consumers, and wage a resolute struggle against all malpractices harmful to the interests of the masses and unhealthy tendencies in business so as to establish a good reputation in business. All transport departments should go all out to render good service with vivid ideological propaganda to passengers on their way home for the Spring Festival. All hospitals must observe trade ethics and serve patients wholeheartedly.

5. Improve sanitation and hygiene to beautify the environment. In both rural and urban areas, efforts must be made to arouse the masses to exterminate houseflies and larvae of mosquitoes during the winter and to launch a massive rat extermination campaign. Meanwhile, attention must be focused on seriously enforcing the law of food hygiene and tightening control over the hygienic work of restaurants and shops during New Year's Day and the Spring Festival.

6. Strengthen leadership and to give full play to the exemplary and leading role of CPC and CYL members. Party committees at all levels should give priority in their work to the propaganda and education of changing customs and habits and building socialist spiritual civilization. This propaganda and education primarily must be carried out in grassroots units. All kinds of propaganda machinery and positions must be fully utilized to publicize in varied forms and through different channels the significance, content, and requirements of changing customs and habits and building socialist spiritual civilization. All propaganda teams must be fully aroused to prepare propaganda materials in simple language and all propagandists, reporters, and instructors must be organized to make propaganda among the masses.

Finally, the circular called on all CPC member, CYL members, model workers, advanced workers, and leading cadres, in particularly to set an example and to take the lead in the drive to change habits and customs and to resist spiritual pollution. They also must conscientiously carry out political-ideological work among the masses and dare to struggle resolutely against any malpractices and violation of the law and discipline.

CSO: 4005/264

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG COUNTY ALLEVIATES POLICY CHANGE FEARS

HK190226 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] While stepping up the building of the two civilizations, the Nanhai County CPC Committee and people's government have paid attention to inspiring the masses to draw a clear line of demarcation between the concept of getting rich through hard work and that of regarding money as everything. They have encouraged the peasants to further enliven the rural economy, and thus set everybody's mind at rest and push them to go all out to get rich through hard work.

After the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, as ideological and political work has been unrelentingly strengthened in the rural areas, the drive to oppose the tendency of regarding money as everything has become a question of common concern. Some people said: In the past, the authorities encouraged some peasants to get rich before others, and the county leaders also paid visits to some rich households in communes and production brigades and extended congratulations to them; but now the authorities instead urge the people to oppose the tendency of regarding money as everything. These people wonder if the policy is going to be changed. The leading people of the county CPC committee held: As long as these apprehensions remain, the development of the rural economy will inevitably be affected. Thus, they went deep to rural areas to discuss the question with the masses in light of the actual situation, helping them to draw a demarcation line between the concept of getting rich through hard work and that of regarding money as everything. They explained to the masses: Objection to the tendency of regarding money as everything means to object to all those ideas and practices of disregarding the interests of the state and the collective, ignoring party discipline and the state law, and seeking personal profits at the expense of others' interests. The party's policy allows and encourages the people to give scope to their own special skills, to promote production through hard work under the guidance of the party's policy, to give consideration to the interests of the state, the collective, as well as the individual, and to increase their income and get rich while trying to make as many contributions to the state as possible.

In order to further relieve the masses' apprehensions, the Nanhai County CPC Committee recently convened a broadcast meeting for party-member cadres of

the county and a meeting of leading members of districts. Through these meetings, the county CPC committee has thoroughly transmitted the guideline of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, clearly pointing out that the policy of opening the door to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home would remain unchanged, and that the policy of encouraging the peasants to get rich through hard work would be upheld. In addition, the county CPC committee has put forth some specific measures in light of the actual situation in the county to encourage the peasants to continue to make efforts to enliven the rural economy.

Today's NANFANG RIBAO carries a commentator's article, while featuring the above news item. The article, entitled "It Is Necessary To Reiterate This Important Policy Over and Over," says: To cope with the apprehensions lately emerging among the masses, Nanhai County has paid attention to drawing a clear line of demarcation between the concept of getting rich through hard work and that of regarding money as everything, has reiterated the policy of encouraging some peasants to get rich before others, and has thus inspired the peasants to go all out to get rich through hard work. The county CPC committee has done an absolutely correct and timely job!

CSO: 4005/264

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

DISCIPLINE BODY STUDIES RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

HK191137 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission has earnestly studied the documents on party rectification, achieving good results. Through the study, party members have strengthened their understanding of the party's line, guiding principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and have raised their consciousness in reaching political unanimity with the central leadership.

The provincial discipline inspection is one of the units in the first group in which party rectification is to be carried out in the first stage. On the morning of 17 November, the standing committee of the provincial discipline inspection commission held a meeting on mobilizing cadres of the commission to carry out party rectification, relayed the provincial CPC committee's plan, and made concrete arrangements for carrying out party rectification. It stressed that in order to prevent the carrying out of party rectification in a superficial and perfunctory way, it is, first of all, necessary to prevent the studying of the documents on party rectification in a superficial and perfunctory way. The results of their study indicated that they have studied the documents penetratingly and have grasped the spirit of the documents. For example, while studying and discussing the problem of why communist party members must reach political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, they paid attention to having a correct understanding of both theory and practice. Quite a few comrades said: That we should reach political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee is determined by the proletarian nature of our party and this is the political basis for the unity of the entire party. Only by maintaining ideological and political unity of the whole party is it possible for us to keep in step and to implement the party's line, guiding principles, and policies smoothly.

One of the important reasons the provincial discipline inspection committee could study documents on party rectification earnestly and deeply is that leading members of the standing committee and cadres at section level attached importance to it, strengthened their leadership, properly arranged work and study time, and inspected, supervised, and exchanged experience of study.

CSO: 4005/264

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PROVINCIAL MEETING OF YOUNG LITERARY WORKERS

HK191130 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] The third Hunan provincial meeting of young literary workers opened in Changsha yesterday. (Kang Zhuo), chairman of the provincial federation of literary and art circles, presided over the opening meeting. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan and Wang Xiangqian, provincial CPC committee standing committee member and propaganda department director, attended the meeting to deliver their warm congratulations on the meeting and spoke at the opening meeting.

Attending the meeting were the responsible comrades of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department, the provincial federation of literary and art circles, the provincial broadcast and television department, HUNAN RIBAO, the provincial cultural department, the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial women's federation, the provincial CYL committee, the political department of the provincial military district, and other relevant organizations. Also attending the meeting were more than 120 young writers from various areas all over the province.

Among the more than 120 young writers, 11 were workers, 4 were peasants, 9 were servicemen, 13 were females, and 9 were from minority nationalities. The oldest of these young writers was 39 years old and the youngest was 19 years old.

On the evening before last, Hunan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Jiao Linyi attended a preparatory meeting and gave an important speech on the topics that writers had to go deep among the masses of people and that literature had to always be rooted in life and on the question of what demarcation lines should be drawn in the process of eliminating spiritual pollution.

CSO: 4005/264

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGXI MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES--At present, the cadres of minority nationalities in Guangxi Region account for 30.8 percent of the total number of cadres in the whole region, an increase of 460 percent over the initial period of liberation, an increase of 440 percent over 1957, and an increase of 150 percent over 1965. The regional CPC committee standing committee now has three cadres of the Zhuang nationality and one cadre of the Miao nationality. Among the chairman and vice chairmen of the regional people's government are three cadres of the Zhuang nationality. Some 1,500 cadres of minority nationalities throughout the region have served as secretaries and deputy secretaries of prefectural, city, county, and commune CPC committees. Together with the cadres of the Han nationality, they have worked hard with one heart and one mind and have contributed to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. [Summary] [HK191452 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Dec 83 HK]

NEW GUANGZHOU HOTEL--Guangzhou, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--A new hotel partially opened to foreign and Hong Kong customers near the Foreign Trade Center here today. The 19-storey China Hotel has restaurants serving Chinese food and Western food. A Chinese restaurant, three cafes and 245 suites opened today. Other facilities, include 955 suites, bars, concert hall, garden, a tennis court and a swimming pool, are scheduled to open by the end of March. Offices and suites will also be leased to foreign and Hong Kong business people in Guangzhou. The hotel will be run jointly by the Shin Ho Cheng Development Ltd. of Hong Kong and Guangzhou's Yangcheng Development and Service Company for 20 years. The Hong Kong firm invested 100 million U.S. dollars. Two thousand people will be employed as contract workers. Guangzhou now has ten large hotels with 20,000 beds for foreigners, overseas Chinese and visitors from Hong Kong and Macao. Work has already begun or will start soon on five more hotels. [Text] [OW180828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 18 Dec 83 OW]

CSO: 4005/264

SOUTHWEST REGION

CPC GUIDING GROUP PLANS PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

HK141051 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, while arranging the party rectification work of the provincial leading organs, the party rectification work guiding group of the provincial CPC committee also made concrete arrangements for the preparatory work of party rectification in the whole province.

It is necessary, first of all, to pay attention to the study of party member leading cadres. At the present stage, studying documents and seeking unity of understanding is the central task of party rectification, an important ideological preparation for carrying out all-round party rectification, and the basis for the entire party rectification work. The CPC committees of all cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and counties must pay close attention to the study of documents on party rectification. To prevent the study from proceeding perfunctorily, leading cadres at all levels of the party must set examples, take the lead in studying the documents, and use their exemplary deeds to organize and guide the study of all party members. Leading members of all cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and counties must concentrate on studying the documents. In addition to self-study, leading cadres must also take part in studying in groups. This method is also applicable to all departments, bureaus, offices, factories, enterprises, institutions, universities and colleges, and scientific research units.

It is necessary to pay attention to the training of party members in rotation. On the basis of leading bodies and cadres studying well the documents, the party organizations at all levels can follow the method of studying the new party constitution and train the party members in rotation in a planned and step by step manner. While organizing the vast numbers of party members in studying the party rectification documents, it is necessary to first train the backbones and then train the ordinary members. County CPC committees can first train party branch secretaries, organize propaganda teams, conduct experimental work well, and gain experience, and then promote the work in all areas by stages. Party members of rural people's communes, townships, factories, enterprises, basic level financial and trading units, and city neighborhoods must be trained in rotation in short term training classes run by the responsible persons of the party committees at grassroot levels. Party and government organs can organize their party members in studying

the party rectification documents by stages and in groups. Party members of universities, and secondary and primary schools must be trained in rotation at winter and summer vacations or at other appropriate times. In addition to training in rotation, it is also essential to make full use of party lectures and other activities to organize party members in studying party rectification documents.

It is essential to conscientiously implement the spirit of carrying out rectification while studying. It is necessary to link theory with practice in studying the documents and implement the spirit of carrying on rectification while studying. While studying the documents, measures must be taken to solve the existing problems. Party organizations at all levels must guide party members in connecting the problems existing in their units and connecting their ideological and work practice with the requirements of the decision on party rectification, and conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism. Party members and party member cadres who have committed all sorts of mistakes must make self-criticism and correct those mistakes in their deeds. The problem of leading bodies must be appropriately solved and this matter must not be left until the party rectification.

We must pay attention to the work of weeding out the people of three categories. The people of three categories are the most dangerous factors within the party. Weeding out the people of three categories is the key to the purification of party organizations. Party committees at all levels must deepen their understanding, resolutely and cautiously do well the work of weeding out the people of three categories, and make preparations for party rectification.

It is also necessary to do a good job in party rectification at selected units. After the work of structural reform is accomplished, all localities can appoint certain units at above county level to carry out experimental party rectification work. After party rectification of Chengdu and Chongqing leading organs is accomplished, they must respectively carry out experimental party rectification work at a county CPC committee. Other cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures must also, at an appropriate time, carry out party rectification work at a county level unit.

Today's [14 December] SICHUAN RIBAO carried the above news and also published a commentary entitled: Strengthen Leadership and Organize the Party Members in Studying Well Documents on Party Rectification.

CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

MEETING ON LITERARY, ART CREATION PLANNING ENDS

HK190833 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] The regional annual meeting on literary and art creation planning lasted 12 days and concluded in Lhasa on the morning of 17 December. The meeting looked into and formulated the next year's plan for creation and the 1985 plan for creation to greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

During the period of the meeting, the comrades present seriously studied and discussed the problems of resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution which were put forward by the CPC Central Committee. In light of the problems of spiritual pollution existing on our region's literary and art front, they conducted discussion. After the facts were presented and things were reasoned out, their ideological understanding was enhanced to a new level. The comrades attending the meeting also discussed the five regulations on professional art performing organizations plunging into the thick of life.

At the conclusion of the meeting, (Yangba Pingzuo), deputy director of the regional culture bureau, delivered a speech. He demanded: Literary and art workers must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, must enhance the level of literary and art theory, and must further carry out in depth the struggle to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution. He said: The literary and art workers who are party members must stand in the forefront of the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution, must lead the literary and art workers to intensify study, must create more works whose ideology is correct, contents are good, and quality is high, and must conscientiously resist spiritual pollution.

In conclusion, (Yangba Pingzuo) said: As a literary and art organization, we must solve well the problems of plunging into the thick of life and immersing ourselves in the masses and must solve the problems of literary and art works having to contain the characteristics of our nationality. We must do a good job in our work, in party rectification and other work. We must adhere to the orientation that literature and art should serve the people and socialism and to the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. We must work hard to create a new situation in our region's cultural work.

CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN CONFERENCE ARRANGES PROPAGANDA WORK

HK160228 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpts] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 15 December to make arrangements for study and propaganda work from now to the spring festival. Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the committee, presided.

Xu Chuan, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and director of the propaganda department, spoke at the meeting. He said: The general guiding idea on propaganda work during this period is, on the basis of seriously conveying and studying the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee's enlarged meeting, to study the party rectification documents, eliminate spiritual pollution, make good arrangements for cultural life and high-quality service during the festival, and promote the building of the two civilizations, to bring about a situation of further prosperity in propaganda work as soon as the new year begins.

On eliminating spiritual pollution, the conference held: We must be resolute and earnest and avoid relaxation, and also carry out the work in the correct way and do a good job in patient and meticulous ideological work. We must draw clear demarcation lines in policies and strictly grasp them. We must not do the job in an oversimple way. In the coming period we should concentrate on eliminating the negative effects caused by spiritual pollution in theory, take stock of newspapers and publications and literature and art performances, investigate and deal with lewd and pornographic books and pictures and reactionary, pornographic, and vulgar audio and videotapes and so on, promote socialist ideology and culture, enrich people's cultural life, and promote the building of the two civilizations. In addition, focusing on young students and workers, we should step up ideological and political work.

On education in the situation, the meeting pointed out: This year is the first year in creating a new situation in all fields. The cadres and masses of the province have worked very hard and developed the excellent situation. The provincial CPC committee demands that, in connection with local reality, the province carries out a truth-seeking and appropriate year-end summation. In conjunction with this summation, leaders in all units should deliver

reports, publicize the excellent situation, and commend good people and deeds, so that the cadres and masses will greet 1984 with still greater confidence.

Comrade Nie Ronggui made a speech at the conclusion of the meeting. (Li Lianfeng), director of the provincial spiritual civilization office, and (Jiang Zeyu), director of the provincial family planning office, respectively spoke on carrying out education in socialist professional ethics and building civilized villages and towns, and on carrying out the family planning propaganda drive throughout the province. They put forward specific demands on these tasks.

CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU TRADE UNION CONGRESS CONCLUDES

HK160158 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Summary] The seventh Guizhou provincial trade union congress concluded on 15 December. Present at the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, advisory committee, discipline inspection committee, government, CPPCC, and military district including Zhu Houze, Wang Chaowen, (Jiao Bin), Li Tinggui, Jin Feng, and Miao Chunting.

The congress pointed out: "The future main tasks for the province's trade union organizations are to seriously study and resolutely implement the Central Committee's instructions on trade union work, act according to the guiding principles for trade union work in the new situation, vigorously strengthen the building of the worker force, improve the workers' ideological, political, scientific, and cultural qualities, and properly represent and resolutely uphold the legitimate rights of the workers, so that the province's working class will fully play its role as the main force in building the two civilizations."

The congress said: "Workers of all nationalities must, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, work hard to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. At present they must concentrate on studying the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' and constantly enhance their class awareness. They must actively take part in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution, and work hard to learn culture and technology, so as to increase their talent for building the four modernizations."

(Liang Guibao), vice chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions, delivered the closing speech.

The congress elected the chairman, vice chairmen, and standing committee members of the seventh committee of the provincial federation of trade unions. (Wang Siqi) was elected chairman, and (Liang Guibao)--female, (Chen Baode), (Wang Yanyu), (Tan Famin)--female, Buy nationality, were elected vice chairmen.

CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHENGDU PLA HOLDS MEETING ON MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK180612 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] The Chengdu PLA units held a theoretical forum and a report meeting on Mao Zedong Thought from 15 to 17 December, to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Leading comrades of the Chengdu PLA units Wang Chenghan, Wan Haifeng, Chen Mingyi, (Yuan Shouqing), Zhang Zhili, Niu Ji, (Jin Zhongshan), (Yang Zengtong), and (Qiao Xueping), leading comrades who have retired to the second and third lines, and party-member cadres of the leading organs, totalling 600 people, attended the report meeting. Several comrades from the leading organs, military academies, field armies, and the provincial military district spoke at the forum on the study of Comrade Mao Zedong's philosophic, military, and economic thought.

Chengdu PLA units Commander Wang Chenghan presided at the report meeting. Political Commissar Wan Haifeng delivered a report on studying Comrade Mao Zedong's Thought on party building and on doing a good job in party rectification. Comrade Wan Haifeng said: In marking the birth anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong, we should uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought. At present, this means that we should resolutely implement the decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, seriously study Comrade Mao Zedong's Thought on party building, do a really good job of rectification in the CPC committee of the Chengdu PLA units and in the organs of the units, and strengthen party building. In carrying out rectification, we must follow the teachings of Comrade Mao Zedong on conducting criticism and self-criticism, unfold active ideological struggle, and seriously solve problems existing in the party. This is the key to whether party rectification is being done in a perfunctory way or not.

Comrade Wan Haifeng said: The standing committee of the Chengdu PLA units CPC Committee is resolved to first do a good job in rectifying itself, to set an example for all the units of the military region.

During the meeting Comrade Wang Chenghan delivered a report on upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought. He said: Mao Zedong Thought is the development of Marxism-Leninism in China, and the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the party gathered over a long period of struggle. In the past, now, and in the future, it is the guiding ideology for our party, state, and army. In particular, Mao Zedong's military thought plays

a still more important guiding role in army building. We must hold aloft for all generations the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. We must still more spontaneously hold aloft the banner of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the four basic principles, spontaneously eliminate spiritual pollution, and contribute to building a modernized and regularized revolutionary army.

CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG ACADEMIC SEMINAR ON MAO ZEDONG CONCLUDES

HK190557 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] An academic seminar to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong, jointly convened by the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee, the regional academy of social science, the regional party school, and Xizang Normal College concluded on 17 December after 2 days in session. Thirteen theses were submitted at the meeting. Comrade Ba Sang, secretary of the regional CPC committee, attended. Over 130 theory workers from the Lhasa area were present.

The meeting listened to the theses presented and discussed, from the angles of the united front, religion, nationality and so on, the great thought of Comrade Mao Zedong in integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the reality of Xizang, staunch revolutionary principles with flexible strategic ideas, and socialist contents with minority-nationality forms.

The participants held: Xizang is a nationality area with very special natural conditions, nationality characteristics, and economic structure. The different special features of Xizang are bound to be expressed in the building of socialist modernization. We must uphold the principle, consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong, of linking theory with reality, apply the stand, viewpoint, and method of Mao Zedong Thought to study new situations, solve new problems, and sum up new experiences, and spur the development of Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade (Hao Zhitong), deputy director of the regional CPC committee's propaganda department, delivered a summation. He said: Theory workers are architects of the soul. They must have a sense of responsibility, pride, and honor. They must integrate study and propaganda of Mao Zedong Thought with study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and strengthen the building of the theory contingent. It is necessary to have a clear idea on the scope and demarcation lines in eliminating spiritual pollution. With [?] meeting as the start, everyone should work hard together to better publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in future work.

CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

STUDY CLASS ON RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS OPENS

HK210423 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] According to a XIZANG RIBAO report, on the morning of the 19th, the first study class on party rectification documents in our region opened in Lhasa. The study class is run by the regional CPC committee for the purpose of training key leading cadres of the first batch of units to conduct party rectification and making the necessary preparations for party rectification. Attending this study class are 36 leading cadres, including the secretary of the regional CPC committee, Ba Sang.

The spirit of discussion while studying and the spirit of reform while conducting rectification will be implemented in the study class, so that the important significance, basic principles, task, and policy, as well as the basic methods of the party rectification this time can be made more clear. On the basis of grasping the essential points of the documents, and in close association with the practical situation, we should give active consideration to problems concerning us and our units which should be solved during the current party rectification. We should also consider the ways and means of conducting well party rectification in each unit.

At the meeting marking the opening of the study class, Comrade Ba Sang, secretary of the regional CPC committee and group leader of the leading group of the study class, spoke. She called on all comrades to seriously study the documents in close association with the practical situation, and actively consider the problems concerning oneself, one's organization, and the broad masses of party members in the unit, and the problems to be solved, so that one can get to know how things stand.

CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

KUNMING CONGRESS MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES

HK161202 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] After successfully fulfilling its agenda, the 3-day fourth meeting of the seventh Kunming City people's congress standing committee concluded yesterday [15 December] afternoon. A total of 560 deputies to the people's congress attended the meeting. Among them were 139 deputies from Yiliang, Songming, Lunan, and (Luqian) counties, all of which have been administered by Kunming City since October this year, and 2 newly elected deputies from Wuhua District.

The meeting approved the applications of (Zhu Zuoxing), (Zhu Yijun), (Qian Dongping), and (Gao Huai) to resign their positions as vice chairmen of the Kunming City people's congress standing committee; and elected (Xu Renjin), (Wang Zhaomin), (Jiang Fen), (Ma Rongkai), (Wu Zhenshan), (Zhang Zheng), (Zhang Weijun), and (Buo Shuxun) as vice chairmen of the Kunming people's congress standing committee.

To meet the needs for structural reform, the meeting agreed to a proposal of the Kunming City CPC Committee for relieving (Ma Guoru) of his post as vice chairman of the Kunming City people's congress standing committee; relieved (Wang Xishan), (Jiang Fen), (Wang Zhaomin), (Xu Renjin), (Feng Jingfa), (Wu Zhenshan), (Zhang Zhen), and (Zhang Weijun) of their posts as vice mayors of Kunming City, and elected (Chu Yinhao), (Zhong Gan), (Zhang Chaozhai), and (Tang Chengjie) as vice mayors of Kunming City.

During the meeting, all the deputies earnestly listened to and discussed a report made by Kunming Mayor (Zhu Zihui) on implementing the resolution of the third meeting of the seventh Kunming City people's congress standing committee and the government work.

All members attending the fourth meetings of the sixth Kunming City CPPCC also attended the opening and closing sessions of the Kunming City people's congress meeting as non-voting delegates.

CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES CIRCULAR--The Propaganda Department of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial cultural department, and the provincial broadcasting and television department recently issued a joint circular, demanding that all places make good arrangements for the mass cultural activities around the new year and the spring festival so that the masses can vigorously and effectively resist spiritual pollution. All places must use all instruments of propaganda and all mass media to vigorously publicize the achievements in building spiritual and material civilization throughout the country and the province. They should also vigorously publicize the 1984 tasks and the party's revolutionary traditions and excellent work style and commend good persons and deeds on all fronts. [Summary] [HK191456 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 83 HK]

KUNMING PLA UNITS' CIRCULAR--The Discipline Inspection Committee of the Kunming PLA Units recently issued a circular, demanding that discipline inspection committees at all levels should first do well in rectifying their own ideology, work style, and organizations and should vigorously help CPC committees do well in grasping party rectification. The circular demands that discipline inspection committees at all levels should seriously study and profoundly understand the decision and documents of the central authorities on party rectification and should take the lead in conducting criticism and self-criticism. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must send competent persons to join the party rectification offices organized by CPC committees and must accomplish the tasks assigned to them by the CPC committees. [Summary] [HK191456 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 83 HK]

NEW PICTURE TUBE LINE--Chengdu, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--A production line turning out 500,000 black-and-white television picture tubes annually has gone into operation in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province. This is the first picture tube production line designed and built completely by China, according to Sichuan officials. The country is expected to produce 6.56 million T.V. sets this year, up from 1.31 million sets in 1979. [Text] [OW191756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 19 Dec 83 OW]

CSO: 4005/265

NORTH REGION

SHANXI TO EXPAND COOPERATION WITH OVERSEAS

OW131225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--Shanxi Province will hold an international symposium for economic and technical cooperation next April to help develop its coal reserves and speed up its economic growth, Bai Qingcai, vice-governor of the province, said here today.

Investors and industrialists from overseas, Hong Kong and Macao are welcome to come to Taiyuan, the provincial capital, to discuss projects of common interest, he said.

Cooperation between Shanxi and foreign countries is only beginning, Bai said. To build an advanced and open economy, Shanxi will have to conduct economic and technical exchanges on a wide scale, and step up its use of foreign capital and technology, he added.

Foreign investments, advanced technology and equipment will be used mainly to retool Shanxi's existing enterprises, utilize its energy and heavy industry and upgrade machine building and light industries.

Priority will be given to food processing, packaging, finishing of textiles, plastics, electronics and building materials, as well as machinery and instruments for coal production, Bai said.

The forms of cooperation may include loans, joint ventures, co-management, co-production, compensation trade, processing with supplied materials, assembling with supplied parts and leasing.

Bai also put forward 48 projects for overseas and foreign firms, involving an estimated investment of 200 million yuan (about 100 million U.S. dollars).

More projects will be put forward later, he said, adding that Shanxi will try its best to provide favorable conditions for foreign investors and guarantee their legitimate economic interests.

Shanxi has proven coal reserves of 200 billion tons, one-third of China's total. The province now produces 140 million tons of raw coal a year, about one-fifth of the country's output. It also has bauxite reserves of 343 million tons, also one-third of the national total, and significant amount of iron, copper and gypsum.

NORTHEAST REGION

MEETING OF CULTURAL BUREAU DIRECTORS END

SK160412 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting of directors of cultural bureaus and sections ended in Changchun today. On the basis of conscientiously studying the guidelines of the national meeting of directors of cultural departments and bureaus, comrades attending the meeting earnestly discussed ways to prevent spiritual pollution, to reform the system of art and literary work, and to carry out future tasks. They studied and formulated specific measures for this work.

The meeting noted that since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our cultural front has scored significant achievements. However, it also has serious spiritual pollution.

For instance, through theoretical articles or art and literary works, some persons have publicized the theory of socialist alienation, the abstract humanism, the theory of human nature and the ideas of modernism, deviating themselves from the four basic principles and spreading the feeling of suspecting and not believing in socialism and the party's leadership. Some localities have presented bad plays and programs with unhealthy contents, vulgar state manner, and obscene performances. Some units and individuals have completely commercialized the spiritual products at the expense of social effects and have put money above everything. This has seriously ruined the reputation of the socialist art and literary work and has created bad social influence among the masses.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: All comrades on the provincial cultural front must clearly understand the importance and seriousness of the current struggle and the importance and pressing needs of eliminating spiritual pollution. While eliminating spiritual pollution, we must pay attention to the sphere and must know policies and the demarcation line well. We must make an issue of it in such sphere as the ideological front. In no account should we hit out in all directions and broaden the scope of work.

The meeting called on all comrades on the provincial cultural front to make consistent efforts to produce more and better spiritual food to fully satisfy the increasing needs of the people's cultural life, to organize and arrange

cultural and recreational activities for the coming year and spring festival period as soon as possible, and to ensure that the people will have a happy spring festival.

During the meeting, Liu Yunzhao, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor, delivered a speech.

CSO: 4005/269

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CONGRESS MEETING ENDS 18 DEC

SK190238 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Haiyan), the fourth meeting of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Shenyang City today. Xie Huangitan, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the closing ceremony of the meeting, which had lasted 5 and 1/2 days.

At the meeting, participating members emphatically discussed the issue of building socialist spiritual civilization and achieving a fundamental turn for the better in social morale. The meeting approved a resolution, two provisions of local rules and regulations, and personnel changes. At the meeting, participating members heard the reports of Hao Ruhui, director of the provincial cultural department; Wu Shaoqi, director of the provincial radio and television broadcast department; Dong Hongshu, director of the provincial higher education bureau; and Xu Sheng, director of the provincial public security department, in regard to their work done in stepping up building socialist spiritual civilization and in blocking or weeding out spiritual pollution. The warm discussions took 4 and 1/2 days of the meeting.

The meeting urged all members, after returning home, to play a model role on the one hand in stepping up building spiritual civilization and achieving a fundamental turn for the better in social morale, and, on the other hand, to strengthen the tie between the congress and the masses so as to carry out investigations and studies correctly and to report their work situation on time.

The meeting examined and approved the temporary provincial regulations on protecting the places of historic interest and scenic beauty and revised and approved the timetable for electing deputies at county and township levels. The approval sets forth that the electoral work of deputies at county and township levels will be generally carried out in the first half of 1984. Few localities that are under special circumstance are allowed to carry out the electoral work of deputies before the end of 1984. The meeting also approved the detailed rules and regulations on electing deputies at county and township levels. The meeting approved and announced the name-list of personnel changes, such as (Yang Wenbin) being approved as deputy procurator of the provincial people's procuratorial office and as a member

of the provincial discipline inspection commission. (Zhang Yichen), (Tang Baoshi), and (Hu Qicheng) were dismissed from their posts of deputy procurators of the provincial procuratorial office and members of the provincial discipline inspection commission. The meeting approved the appointment of (Ye Wenqing) as the member of the legal work committee under the provincial people's congress standing committee, and (Wang Qiying) as the member of the work committee in charge of the work in education, science, culture, and public health under the provincial people's congress standing committee.

Attending today's session of the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, including Zho Shi, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Tang Hongguang, Liu Zenghao, Liu Peng, and Feng Yousong; and 42 members of the standing committee. Among those who attended the meeting as observers were Shi Xiaotan, president of the provincial higher people's court; Cai Enguang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible comrades from the provincial people's government, the departments concerned, the standing committees of various city people's congresses, and from the Tieling and Chaoyang prefectural party committees.

CSO: 4005/269

NORTHWEST REGION

MA WENRUI ON RECTIFICATION, 'POLLUTION' WORK

HK090927 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

["Excerpts" of Article by Ma Wenrui [7456 2429 3843]: "Speech Delivered at a Meeting of Cadres at the Three Levels Held by the Provincial CPC Committee"]

[Text] I. On All-Round Party Rectification

All-round party rectification is an important measure taken by our party to ensure the great victory of the socialist modernization. Comrades of the entire party and people of the whole country have longed for this for a long time. Party rectification has now become a matter which attracts worldwide attention. Party organizations at various levels and all party members in Shaanxi will enthusiastically and actively take part in this great struggle.

1. We should have both firm determination and confidence in carrying out party rectification well.

All party members throughout the province should fully and profoundly understand that all-round party rectification is absolutely unavoidable and that we should carry it out well. In spite of the fact that most party members are good or comparatively good, there is severe impurity in the ideology, work style, and organizations of the party for various kinds of reasons. The masses are worried about and extremely dissatisfied with such a state of affairs. Actually, all-round party rectification concerns the life or death of the party. It is absolutely necessary and should be completed well. Our CPC Central Committee has made a firm resolve and we, all party members, should also do so.

All party members throughout the province should also fully and profoundly understand that all-round party rectification is absolutely necessary and should be completed well and that we are certainly able to carry it out effectively. Today, while we are carrying out an all-round party rectification, we are facing many problems and difficulties. We are truly shouldering a strenuous task. However, we have many favorable conditions. The decision on party rectification issued by the CPC Central Committee is a good guiding document. We have a more mature and definite guiding ideology for the party

rectification this time than ever before. The CPC Central Committee is operating the helm for us and the CPC committees at various levels are providing us with specific guidance. We can rely on a healthy force inside the party, which is occupying a dominant position. The masses inside and outside the party, who long for a good party rectification, are wholeheartedly supporting and assisting us. In addition, in our Shaanxi Province, there are a number of veteran comrades who joined the party rectification in Yanan. We have laid a good foundation as a result of bringing order out of chaos in recent years. All these have shown that our party can solve its problems by relying on its own efforts.

2. We should on no account make the party rectification a sham.

The CPC Central Committee has decided that the tasks of this party rectification are to seek unity of thinking, to rectify incorrect styles of work, to strengthen discipline, and to purify organizations. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has stressed: "We should on no account make party rectification a sham." We must implement the party policies to the letter and accomplish various tasks of party rectification. Here, I put forth the five specific requirements in light of the practical realities in our province in order to ensure the quality of the party rectification:

a. We must seek unity of thinking. All party members and party-member cadres should seek unity of thinking in order to uphold the four basic principles and the party line implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Both the "leftist" and rightist erroneous deviations go against the four basic principles and the line of the third plenary session. They should be rectified and corrected. At present, we should, first of all, overcome the rightist deviation and weakness and laxness on the ideological front. The entire party must seek unity of thinking with regard to the important problem of the elimination of spiritual pollution. In the face of capitalist ideological influence and spiritual pollution, party members cannot remain indifferent and let them spread unchecked. If they have committed mistakes, they are not allowed to evade self-criticism. They must correct their mistakes.

b. We should resolutely weed out [qingli 3237 3810] "people of three categories." A small number of "people of three categories" and their "counsellors" still stay hidden and lie in ambush inside the party. They are the most dangerous scourge. Weeding out "people of three categories" and expelling them from the party is a key to purifying the party organizations. This is also an important sign indicating that we have not done things perfunctorily in party rectification. In recent years, our province has done a lot of work in weeding out "people of three categories" and achieved fairly good results. However, our work has not been carried out thoroughly. Some localities have talked a lot, but they have not done sufficient work in carrying out investigation. Some other places are too magnanimous and lenient with the offenders. During this all-round party rectification, we should truly solve this problem. With regard to this problem, we should on no account lower our guard and be too softhearted. Not long ago, the work of

weeding out "people of three categories" could not be carried out in some places. The most important reason for this was that they were protected by factionalism and the "umbrella." We must do our utmost to overcome all obstruction and interference in order to weed out "people of three categories" one by one and expel them from the party. Of course, we should persist in the party policy and adopt serious and careful measures to handle the matter. Whether a person should be regarded as one of the "people of three categories" is based on his harmfulness to the party and people, rather than his title or faction during the "Great Cultural Revolution." In the meantime, we should make a historical analysis of his performance during the early period of the "Great Cultural Revolution." We should report all the controversial cases to the CPC committees at higher levels for decision. "People of three categories" should, in principle, be expelled from the party. Some individuals, who have gone through a long and vigorous test and have been proved to have repented of their errors, may stay in the party with the approval of the CPC committees at a higher level. They should continue to undergo trials. However, we should not assign them to important posts. Although some people do not belong to "people of three categories," they have a very bad political inclination and may have committed serious mistakes. We should seriously criticize them and take certain necessary disciplinary measures against them. As for those people who stubbornly resist the line of the CPC Central Committee implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, economic criminals and other criminal elements, and people who severely violate the state law and party discipline, we should also conscientiously weed them out and expel them from the party in accordance with the "Decision." In the entire process of weeding out "people of three categories" and carrying out party rectification, we should prevent and oppose interference of by factionalism. Party members who continue to practice factionalism should be seriously dealt with.

c. We should oppose acts of abusing power to seek private interests. At present, a portion of party members and party-member cadres are severely influenced by individualism. By abusing various kinds of power available to them, they do everything possible to unscrupulously seek private interests. Some of them have even taken a criminal road which violates the law. During the party rectification, this time we should pay special attention to this problem and exert great efforts to solve it. We should conscientiously investigate and seriously handle cases of abusing power to seek private interests. Those party members who have committed such mistakes should make self-criticism to resolutely correct their mistakes.

d. We should conscientiously solve important problems. Taking this as the point of departure, we will be able to make a breakthrough to profoundly carry out party rectification. Each and every party member and party organization should grasp his or its own main problems and solve them earnestly. They should not concentrate on minor matters to the neglect of major ones. To carry out party rectification, we should really solve problems. The masses place their hope in us. They want to know whether we dare to touch and solve these problems. We must dare to touch the backside of a tiger to resolutely solve these problems. Of course, to solve these problems, we should find

out the real situation, take accurate measures, implement policy well, make analysis of specific problems and do painstaking ideological work.

e. We should carry out strict investigation and acceptance tests. Such work should be conducted in accordance with the five standards set by the CPC Central Committee in its "Decision." We should assess our work according to these standards without delay rather than waiting till the end of the party rectification. We should be ready at all times to "review" our work. Once we find out that something has not been done according to the standards, we should take remedial measures.

3. We should, first of all, do well in party rectification in provincial leading bodies and provincial institutions. This is the key to winning victory in the party rectification throughout the province. In accordance with the requirements set by the CPC Central Committee, starting from this winter, we should, first of all, carry out party rectification in the party organizations of the leading organs at provincial level (including the provincial CPC committee and sections, commissions, departments, and bureaus under the provincial government). It is a matter of important significance to carry out party rectification well in this phase. We should grasp effectively the following points: 1) We should exert our efforts to study documents for party rectification well. During a period of 2 months before the Spring Festival, we should concentrate our efforts to conscientiously study documents for party rectification so that we will enhance our understanding of the nature, programs, and tasks of the party, of demands set on party members, and of the four basic principles and the party's line, guiding principles, and basic policies implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. To avoid making party rectification a sham, we should, first of all, do conscientious work in studying the documents. 2) We should conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism. Due to the fact that our party organizations have been weak and lax in recent years, we should greatly stress the necessity of taking up the sharp weapon of criticism and self-criticism. Comrade Mao Zedong's "Combat Liberalism" is still good for overcoming the present defects. All party members should conscientiously study it and go about things according to the spirit of the article. Through party rectification, we should make criticism and self-criticism a common practice. 3) Party-member leading cadres, senior leading cadres in particular, should truly set a good example. It is very important for them to do so. All party-member cadres should take part in party rectification without exception, as common party members do. They should take the lead in studying, carrying out criticism and self-criticism, rectifying incorrect style of work and implementing policies. 4) We should do well in encouraging the masses to supervise our work. Supervision work is carried out both inside and outside the party. The supervision of democratic parties should also be included. We should humbly accept the supervision by the masses on our own initiative. We should consciously put pressure on ourselves. Only thus can we make progress. We will not be able to do well in party rectification if we are lax in discipline. 5) We should strengthen leadership. Party committees should grasp the work of party rectification themselves and should not transfer it to other responsible institutions at

lower levels. Those who have primary responsibility should grasp party rectification themselves. They should not transfer it to other leading members. Appropriate division of labor is necessary in the leading bodies. Some members should be assigned to do the work of party rectification, whereas other members should be assigned to do economic work and other work. While carrying out party rectification, we should also promote economic work and other work.

4. We should make good preparations for party rectification to be carried out in the second phase. In the first phase, party rectification is carried out in party organizations at provincial level. Party rectification in most party organizations throughout the province will be carried out 1 year later, that is, in the winter of 1984. At present, those party organizations which have not yet carried out party rectification should actively make good preparations. They should actively greet party rectification rather than waiting for it passively.

II. On Elimination of Spiritual Pollution

The elimination of spiritual pollution is an important component part of party rectification. This is a matter of far-reaching significance. Here, I would like to talk about three things on this subject in light of the realities in our province:

1. We should, first of all, make a clearheaded appraisal of the present situation. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the broad masses of theoretical and literary and art workers in our province have done a lot in propagating the party's line, guiding principles, and policies and in building socialist spiritual civilization. Generally speaking, the mainstream on the theoretical and literary and art fronts in our province is good. However, we should also realize that severe confusion and spiritual pollution do exist on the theoretical, literary and art, and other fronts in our province. Such spiritual confusion can be divided into the following categories: 1) Spiritual pollution in theoretical studies which spread erroneous viewpoints violating Marxism and the four basic principles. For example, some theoretical journals in our province published articles propagating so-called "socialist alienation. 2) Spiritual pollution in artistic forms which imperceptibly influence and corrupt people through unhealthy and harmful works and performances. 3) There is also some dirty, obscene, and disgusting stuff. For example, some debauching stuff which has been banned by formal decree, such as pornographic videotapes, records, portraits, pictures, handwritten copies, erotic dancing, naked dancing and so on, are still spreading in some corners of the society, or even in some of our units and schools. Some working personnel responsible for photographic work in newspapers and magazines make use of their working position to reproduce indecent pictures in large quantity and spread them among youngsters. They use such obscene stuff to lure youths and youngsters to commit crimes. This is not only a matter of spiritual pollution, but also an issue of moral corruption and criminal offenses. The nature of such spiritual pollution is different from the other two categories of spiritual

pollution mentioned above. Therefore, they should be treated differently. With regard to the first and above. Therefore, they should be treated differently. With regard to the first and second categories of spiritual pollution, we should use the method of criticism and self-criticism to handle them. As for the third category of spiritual pollution, we should proscribe or even deal blows at it.

We should on no account underestimate the harmfulness of spiritual pollution. Of course, it is only a handful of people who spread spiritual pollution. However, it has produced a very odious influence. If we let it spread unchecked, it will bring calamity to our nation and people and harm our future generations. We should not regard it as an ideological and academic problem alone. We should particularly realize that it is a practical political problem. At present, we should mainly solve the problem of lacking understanding of the importance of this issue. We should make a clearheaded appraisal of the situation on the ideological front. We should fully understand the severity and harmfulness of spiritual pollution and fully realize the urgency of eliminating it.

2. We should take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and carry out an active ideological struggle. This is a main method for eliminating spiritual pollution. At present, there are a number of muddled ideas and erroneous views on this issue. We should clarify them.

3. We should strengthen party leadership over the ideological front and overcome weakness and laxness. At present, I think that we should forcefully grasp the following four things: 1) We should study documents, enhance our understanding, make analysis of the situation, and do a good job in making specific arrangements. We should carry out an in-depth investigation to understand the situation of spiritual pollution in various sections, departments, and units. Leaders should realize their responsibility and take effective measures to eliminate and resist spiritual pollution. 2) We should reorganize leading bodies in ideological departments and units, do a good job in building theoretical and literary and art contingents, and write high quality articles. All party-member cadres should examine their words and deeds of the past few years. If they made mistakes, they should conduct self-criticism. As for those comrades who have not straightened out their thinking, we should talk with them, do more work, and sincerely help them. However, they are not allowed to postpone self-criticism indefinitely by taking this opportunity. With regard to those comrades who committed serious mistakes, but refuse to mend their ways and make self-criticism, we should not let them continue to hold their leading posts. 3) We should consolidate newspaper and periodicals, broadcasting and television stations, publishing houses, and various institutes. We should sort out and examine lists of plays and operas. All newspapers and periodicals (including learned journals) should strengthen party leadership, establish good leading bodies, formulate a correct editorial policy, and work out effective measures to guard against spiritual pollution. If some newspapers and periodicals have made serious mistakes and the situation is confusing, they should stop publication and be reorganized. Unauthorized periodicals, tabloids, and private publications

should be banned without exception. Various kinds of institutes should also be consolidated. Efforts must be exerted to exercise control over them so that they carry out beneficial academic activities under the leadership of the CPC committees. We should grasp the work of examining and revising lists of traditional operas. Bad performances should not be allowed to be staged. We should fully, thoroughly, and completely take control of obscene videotapes, books and periodicals, tabloids, pictures, folk art forms, written copies, and so forth. The main criminals should be handled according to law. 4) We should exert efforts to strengthen ideological and political work. CPC committees at various levels, various departments, units, mass organizations, industrial and mining enterprises, rural areas, schools, shops, and subdistrict offices should devote special time and efforts to study and work out measures for strengthening ideological and political work and conscientiously strengthen the building of the contingents of political workers. We should rely on powerful ideological and political work and make use of lively and vivid forms to popularize communist ideology among the masses in light of their ideological reality.

III. On Structural Reforms at County Level and Separation of Government Administration From Commune Management

We should take active and reliable measures to carry out structural reforms at county level and to separate government administration from commune management. This has an important bearing on strengthening party leadership over basic-level work in the rural areas and promoting the development of a favorable situation in the rural areas. We should concentrate our time and efforts to do these two kinds of work well in a planned way and step by step.

1. We should be bold in selecting and promoting excellent middle-aged and young cadres. While carrying out structural reforms at county level, we should select and promote a great number of middle-aged and young cadres to leading bodies to improve the situation of the age, knowledge, and professional structures of the leading bodies. This is an urgent strategic task. Apart from the fact that members of the leading bodies at provincial level are a bit too old, their cultural level is a bit too low. There is a more serious problem confronting them. Among members of county people's congresses standing committees and county magistrates and deputy county magistrates, only 8.4 percent of them have attained the cultural level of university or college or the equivalent. Among leading cadres of county bureaus or sections, only less than 10 percent of them have acquired such a cultural level. Therefore, essentially speaking, selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres means selecting and promoting outstanding middle-aged and young intellectuals. This is a key to effectively carrying out structural reforms at county level. We already have a great number of university graduates who have undergone certain practical training. It is absolutely possible for us to select some excellent personnel from among them and to promote them to leading bodies. In the meantime, although some of our comrades do not possess any college diplomas, they are diligent in their studies. They have attained cultural levels equivalent to senior secondary school education or even university. Since they have a wealth

of practical experience, they have greater ability to solve problems. We should also select and promote those comrades who become successful through self-study, after they are tested and verified by the organizational and personnel departments. We should not neglect them merely because they do not have diplomas. The correct method we should adopt is: While paying attention to diplomas, we should not take into account diplomas alone. We should attach importance to their practical ability.

2. We should pay attention to bringing into full play the enthusiasm of cadres who are about 50. This is an important issue which concerns the overall situation. Comrades who are about 50 account for a great percentage of the cadre contingent in our province. According to statistics, among leading cadres at county and commune levels, there are more than 10,000 people who are about 50. We should truly make good arrangements for them, properly use them, and continue to give play to their enthusiasm. All these are important matters for successfully accomplishing the task of structural reforms, gradually normalizing the succession of the old by the new, and consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity.

3. We should exchange cadres. Experiences have proved that it is good for us to transfer to other places cadres who have stayed in a place for a long time. This will help free them from certain abnormal influences. Working in a new environment, they must do their utmost to get familiar with the new situation and work more carefully and diligently. This will be helpful in creating a new situation in work. In accordance with the requirements of the leading department of the central authorities, we should do well in exchanging cadres at county level in a planned way. The work should start with cadres at county level.

With regard to the problem of separating government administration from commune management and establishing township government, the central authorities have issued special documents and the provincial CPC committee has also made specific arrangements. Several points should be stressed: 1) With regard to the scale of township governments, according to the instructions issued by the central authorities and experiences accumulated by various localities, at present the jurisdiction of a township government should preferably be based on the former commune. A township government is preferably to be established in the former commune. 2) With regard to the basic-level economic organizations in rural areas, there are two points which merit our attention. First, the economic nature and functions of the former basic accounting unit--production team or production brigade--should be regulated in accordance with the No. 1 document issued by the central authorities. At present, they should still make certain arrangements for certain production items according to the state plan. They should adopt measures to ensure the fulfillment of quotas for the sale of agricultural products to the state, exercise control over basic means of production, such as collective land and others, and provide commune members with necessary services. Second, other economic organizations should be gradually established in light of local conditions, the needs of production, and the desires of the masses. Formalism

should be avoided. In the meantime, we should not demand uniformity in everything. Third, we should handle well the problem of protecting and developing enterprises run by communes and production brigades. In recent years, enterprises run by communes and production brigades in our province have developed fairly rapidly. While carrying out structural reforms in the people's communes, we should truly protect and promote the development of these enterprises. After the separation of government administration from commune management, the ownership of enterprises run by former communes and production brigades which are no longer basic accounting units should not be disrupted. We should not relax our efforts to manage them or dissolve them arbitrarily because of structural reforms and the reassignment of cadres. Otherwise, we will sustain losses in property and our productive forces will be damaged.

IV. On Economic Work

Socialist modernization is at all times the core of our various tasks, which cannot be overlooked at any moment. The purpose of party rectification and elimination of spiritual pollution is to improve our leadership of economic construction. While keeping on high alert against the tendency of solely concentrating on economic work and overlooking ideological work, we never mean to slacken our efforts in economic work. We must steadfastly implement the party central authorities' guideline and policies which encourage enlivening the economy at home and opening the door to outside world, make protracted efforts to promote economic work, and strive for better and better results.

In the last few years, our province's economic construction has been developing on the right course as a result of readjustment. The economic situation as a whole has undergone fundamental change. However, we must still be aware that there is a wide gap between ourselves and others. We must do all we can to catch up, otherwise we will not be able to keep pace with the progress of the four modernizations. In 1984, we must continue to hold the improvement of economic results as our central task in the province's economic work, further implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving, adjust the relations between different sectors, concentrate our efforts on the construction of key projects, and strive to create a new situation. Our main targets are as follows: To strive to raise grain output to 20 billion jin; to strive to make the output value of the diversified economy exceed 3 billion yuan and the per-capita net income for the agricultural population increase by 20 yuan; to strive for a growth of 4 percent in the gross agricultural output value and a growth of 6 percent in the gross industrial output value; to strive for a growth of 5.3 percent in the gross industrial and agricultural output value and make it exceed 20 billion yuan; to realize a synchronous growth in the national income and the gross industrial and agricultural output value, to raise the per-capita national income by 4 percent or to 350 yuan or more; and to strive to make the financial income exceed 1.5 billion yuan.

We must implement the principle of "walking on two legs," that is, promoting agriculture as well as industry; and promoting grain production as well as a diversified economy. We must allocate financial and material resources in a centralized way to ensure the completion of key projects. It is necessary to make sure that our province will fulfill the fund-raising quota for financing key projects of the state in the energy and communications sectors. We must mend our pace in collecting overdue taxes, take economic action against those who refuse to pay due taxes, and charge the responsible leading people concerned. We must resolutely check the illegal practice of arbitrarily exacting charges and raising prices. At present, the practice of arbitrarily raising the prices of certain means of subsistence, and in particular the price of vegetables, is prevailing again in our province. The situation is rather serious in some places. Therefore, we must pay attention to the situation and try to discover an appropriate solution to the problem. Aiming at the improvement of the quality of enterprises, we must continue to carry out properly the all-round consolidation of enterprises and, in particular, attach importance to the consolidation of those enterprises which are suffering losses. This year, we have achieved success in reducing deficits and increasing profits. We must devote more effort to this aspect next year, so as to avoid any loss due to poor management. We must resolutely adhere to the principle of giving full play to the role of science and technology in economic construction and uphold the principle of economy-oriented development of science and technology. In order to create a new situation next year, we must try to bring about an organic integration of import of technology, transplantation of technology, popularization of new technology, and technological transformation. We must continue to carry out properly various reforms in the economic field and, first of all, conscientiously carry out the operation of extensively substituting taxes for profit delivery. We must strive for a considerable improvement in the financial balance next year.

The key to the fulfillment of the above tasks is to strengthen leadership, mainly the party's leadership in the ideological and political fields. The leadership by party committees virtually means arranging and assigning important tasks in light of the current situation and according to the conditions at different stages; implementing the party's line, principles, and policies; properly carrying out ideological and political work within the party and among the masses; taking care of the administration, selection, and employment of cadres; and managing the party's organizational work and discipline inspection work. It is a dereliction of duty by a party committee if it ignores all these jobs. It is necessary for party committees at all levels to concentrate their attention on major tasks. Leading comrades at all levels must attach importance to investigation and study, and uphold the correct leadership guideline of from the masses and to the masses and that of concentrating the ideas of the masses and then carrying them through. And, finally, they must stay sober-minded.

The spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee completely conforms to the common aspirations of the party and the people.

To transmit, study, and implement the spirit of the second plenary session is a common task of top priority to all party organizations in the province. We must take concerted efforts to carry out party rectification properly, try our best to eliminate spiritual pollution, and do a good job in the economic and various other fields!

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NORTHWEST REGION

HEI BOLI AT NONPARTY FORUM ON RECTIFICATION

HK150705 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by Xu Xiangjin [1776 0686 6651]: "The Ningxia Regional CPC Committee Holds Forum of Nonparty Figures on Party Rectification and Elimination of Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] The Ningxia Regional CPC Committee invited nonparty figures to a forum 18 to 19 November to relay to them the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the 2d enlarged meeting of the 5th regional CPC committee and to listen to their opinions on party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution.

She Xiaozeng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, presided over the forum and relayed the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee.

Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, relayed at the meeting the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and 2d enlarged meeting of the 5th regional CPC committee.

Comrade He Boli said: The central items on the agenda of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee were: 1) to decide on carrying out all-round party rectification and to make specific arrangements for the task of party rectification set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress; and 2) to eliminate spiritual pollution. The 2d plenary session was a meeting of great and far-reaching significance in the history of our party. Party rectification and elimination of spiritual pollution are two important events for our party and state. If we carry out the two tasks well, a brand-new situation will surely emerge in our socialist construction and our cause will certainly pass from one generation to another along the socialist path. The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification," approved by the second plenary session, which sums up our experiences and lessons in inner-party struggle, is a crystallization of the wisdom of the whole party, an outcome of integrating Marxist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution, and a programmatic document for stepping up the building of the party in power under the new historical condition. It scientifically analyzes the current ideology, work style, and organizational conditions within the party, penetratingly expounds the necessity, urgency, and great importance of the current party rectification, and explicitly stipulates the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods for party rectification.

Hei Boli said: Recently, the 5th regional CPC committee held its 2d enlarged meeting to relay, study, and implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to study the questions of carrying out all-round party rectification in our region and eliminating spiritual pollution. The regional CPC committee will resolutely act in accordance with the spirit of the instruction explicitly stipulated in the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification, namely, "party rectification is aimed at solving problems within our party and the democratic parties are not required to carry out consolidation in work style and organization." Recently, in a speech at the forum of nonparty figures sponsored by the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: China's democratic parties and many people without party affiliation have a wide range of social and intellectual experience. They are also politically experienced, because they have worked together with the communist party for decades. An important measure in preventing the present party rectification from proceeding in a superficial way is to listen to the views and suggestions of these old friends. Our regional CPC committee should also act in accordance with Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction and the specific stipulations of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on how to recruit nonparty friends and masses to assist in the party rectification. Comrade Hei Boli also explained in detail the arrangements for party rectification in our region.

Hei Boli said: At the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping placed the question of solving spiritual pollution before the whole party from the high plane of upholding the four basic principles and ensuring the destiny and future of the party and state. He said: In the past few years, great achievements have been attained in the fields of theory and literature and art. However, the theoretical and the literary and art circles also have a lot of problems. Serious chaos still exists, particularly the phenomenon of spiritual pollution. Although our region is small and our economy and culture are relatively backward, we are not living in a no-man's-land. Therefore, we should not underestimate the serious influence of spiritual pollution in our region. For this reason, we should strengthen the party's leadership over the ideological front, overcome weakness and laxity, and adopt vigorous measures to oppose and clear away spiritual pollution. Our specific measures are as follows: 1) The CPC committees at various levels should place the elimination of spiritual pollution on the important agenda by paying close attention to and studying the situation and problems on the ideological front; 2) it is necessary to stop immediately the publication, broadcasting, and performance of articles and literary and artistic works which seriously contaminate people's minds; 3) it is necessary to consolidate seriously the existing publications in our region and to close down those published in a rough and slipshod way and having a low literary or artistic style; 4) with respect to pornographic and reactionary publications and videotapes, it is necessary to confiscate them in coordination with the serious crackdown on criminal activities and to punish according to law those who produce, duplicate, peddle, make private copies of, and disseminate them; 5) it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work; and 6) it is necessary to set up a contingent of Marxist theoretical and literary and art workers.

Hei Boli also talked about the progress of various work in our region. He said: Since the beginning of this year, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, the CPC organizations at various levels in our region and the broad masses of people have conscientiously implemented the party's line, principles, and policies by making concerted efforts and carrying out vigorous struggle. Gratifying achievements have been attained in various work. However, there are also quite a few problems and difficulties which should be further studied and solved.

Hei Boli said: The tasks before us are both great and arduous. The CPC and the various democratic parties, as well as other nonparty figures, are old friends, sharing weal and woe, and we have the glorious traditions of long-term cooperation and coexistence and common struggle. In the democratic revolutionary period, we shared weal and woe together and, during the liberation of the whole country, we shared joys together; during the 10 years of internal disorder, we again shared weal and woe together and, after the smashing of the "gang of four," we again shared joys together. Hei Boli earnestly hoped that the participants would air their views freely in accordance with the principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing both good fortune and bad," saying all they knew and saying it without reserve. He called on everyone to offer valuable opinions, including criticisms and suggestions, on the work and style of the regional CPC committee, to help the regional CPC committee do a good job of party rectification and elimination of spiritual pollution in our region, and to make contributions to the cause of building a united, prosperous, and civilized new Ningxia and of reinvigorating China.

The various democratic parties and nonparty figures spoke at the forum one after another. They pointed out: The CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification and its policy decision to eliminate spiritual pollution enjoy popular support and are heartening. They have a strong bearing on the prosperity and development of the state and nation and fully reflect the CPC's aim of serving the people wholeheartedly and its spirit of being highly responsible to the people. They expressed their readiness to approach the CPC rectification with the attitude of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing both good fortune and bad and offered many suggestions and opinions on how to carry out the party rectification work in our region.

Finally, Comrade Shen Xiaozeng spoke at the forum. He expressed his gratitude to all participants for their many pertinent opinions and suggestions on party rectification and elimination of spiritual pollution and hoped that the nonparty friends would continue to offer suggestions and opinions in the future to help our party do a good job in the party rectification.

More than 50 people attended the forum. They included responsible persons of the regional people's congress standing committee, people's government, CPPCC, democratic parties, Association of Industry and Commerce, Youth Federation, returned Overseas Chinese Federation, Islamic Association, and

Research Institute of Culture and History, the counsellors' office of the regional people's government, personages without party affiliation, public figures from minority nationalities, and a number of NPC deputies and national CPPCC standing committee members and members currently in Yinchuan.

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NORTHWEST REGION

LANZHOU PLA LEADERS STRESS RECTIFICATION STUDIES

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[Text] Members of the Lanzhou PLA Units CPC Committee have seriously studied the party rectification documents and have led forward study by party members in the organs by their own model actions. After the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, the CPC committee convened an enlarged standing committee meeting which rapidly studied and made arrangements for party rectification in the organs. Zhang Weishan, first secretary of the CPC committee and commander of the Lanzhou PLA units, and Tan Youlin, secretary of the committee and political commissar, together with other principal leaders of the committee all pledged to actively take part in party rectification. They also took the lead in studying the party rectification documents.

The members of the CPC committee work half the day and study the other half. In the course of study they have thought about the major problems to be solved through party rectification in the PLA units, and concentrated on appreciating the spiritual essence of the documents. Sometimes members of the party committee who go elsewhere for reasons of work take study materials with them, and assign time to fulfilling the study task assigned by the CPC committee.

In order to deepen understanding of the documents, the CPC committee has also compiled the difficult problems encountered in study and invited theoretical workers to give explanatory lectures. At present the theory research office of the Lanzhou PLA units has organized five lectures for principle members of the CPC committee and party members in the organs. The results have been relatively good.

Apart from seriously studying the party rectification documents themselves, the members of the CPC committee have also taken the initiative to join in the activities of the party groups in units for which they are responsible. They have reported on their study experiences to the party organizations, listened to views on party rectification studies and on simultaneous rectification and reform, and spontaneously accepted the masses' supervision. Under their leadership, all the 50 party branches and over 200 party groups in the headquarters, political, and logistics department organs have established systems for examining study diligence, writing study notes, and reporting on and reviewing study, thus ensuring that study is not done in a perfunctory way.

CSO: 4005/266

NORTHWEST REGION

CONGRESS COMMITTEE HEARS REPORT ON 'POLLUTION'

HK190919 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] The fourth plenary session of the fourth meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee was held on the afternoon of 16 December. All the participating members listened to a report by (Ge Ziming), deputy director of the provincial cultural department, on eliminating spiritual pollution in literary and art work; a report by (Chen Quojian), deputy director of the provincial educational department, on strengthening ideological and political work on the educational front; a report by (Tan Zhengren), deputy director of the provincial public security department, on hitting hard at criminal activities; and a report by (Liu Xinquan), director of the provincial TV and broadcast department, on eliminating spiritual pollution and upgrading the quality of the TV and broadcasting service.

In his report, Comrade (Ge Ziming) reviewed the achievements the province has made in recent years on the literary and art front, spoke on the chief expressions of spiritual pollution in our province, and raised measures for eliminating spiritual pollution and creating a new situation in the province's literary and art work.

(Ge Ziming) said: The serious spiritual pollution reveals a serious problem in the cultural department, that is, its failure to attach importance to study. Many comrades, including some leading cadres, are unable to distinguish right from wrong. Therefore, cultural departments must strengthen the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's guiding principle and policy and study theory on literature and art and historical knowledge so as to continuously upgrade their theoretical level, their level in implementing policies, and their ideological consciousness, and to upgrade their level of political consciousness in adhering to the four basic principles.

Comrade (Ge Ziming) said: In eliminating spiritual pollution, it is necessary to carry out criticism and self-criticism, to correct liberalist attitudes toward wrong ideas, and to overcome weakness and slackness among leaders. To resist spiritual pollution, it is necessary to grasp literary and art creation, to comment on literary and art works, and to upgrade the level of the masses in literary and art appreciation, so as to enable them to

conscientiously resist spiritual pollution and to cause it to find less and less support from the public. We must strengthen ideological education of literary and art workers, create conditions for them, and encourage and organize them to go deep into life, to observe and learn from life in rural and pastoral areas, factories, and mines, and to create literary and art works. Meanwhile, we must grasp the work of organizing professional theatrical troupes to go to rural and mountain areas to give performances to the masses. All our cultural departments must be geared to the needs of the people of various nationalities in Qinghai.

Comrade (Ge Ziming) also pointed out: It is necessary to continue to strengthen the building of the literary and art contingent. While grasping professional literary and art ranks, it is necessary to grasp amateur literary and art ranks and to pay attention to sparetime cultural activities of the masses. It is necessary to resolutely implement the party's policy on intellectuals, to create conditions for them to develop the literary and art cause, to upgrade their artistic level, and to bring into play their role.

CSO: 4005/266

NORTHWEST REGION

REPORT ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK SUBMITTED

HK190240 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Commissioned by the preparatory committee of the discipline inspection committee of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Wang Zhanchang submitted a written report to the sixth provincial CPC congress, in which he reviewed the major work in the past 4 and 1/2 years, summed up experience obtained in discipline inspection work, and made proposals for future work.

In the written report, Comrade Wang Zhanchang pointed out: Since May 19 apart from coordinating departments concerned in reversing unjust, false, and wrong verdicts, implementing the party's policy, and handling economic and criminal offenses, the discipline inspection committees at all levels throughout the province have been carrying out work in five areas: 1) To study and implement the principles governing inner-party political life and to carry out education on the party constitution and regulations among party members; 2) To enforce party discipline, to safeguard the unity of the party, and to seek common understanding within the party; 3) To correct unhealthy tendencies and to push ahead the building of the two civilizations; 4) To deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and to ensure the proper implementation of the policy of opening the door to the outside world while enlivening the domestic economy; and 5) To strengthen the handling of people's letters and visits and to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

In the report, Comrade Wang Zhanchang made five proposals for the province's discipline inspection work in the future. 1) It is necessary to conscientiously implement the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification; 2) It is necessary to give top priority to the safeguarding of the party's political discipline in the discipline inspection work; 3) It is necessary to continue to resolutely rectify all unhealthy tendencies of making use of power to seek personal interests; 4) The first round of the battle against serious criminal activities in the economic field must be carried through to the end; and 5) The discipline inspection committees at all levels must make efforts to strengthen themselves.

CSO: 4005/266

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA SETS UP SCIENCE LEADERSHIP GROUP

HK180738 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] According to NINGXIA RIBAO, the regional government recently set up a science and technology leadership group. The group held a meeting on 6 December, at which Hei Baili, leader of the group, pointed out in a speech: The aim of settling up this science and technology leadership group is to promote the coordinated development of all aspects of science and technology work in the region under the unified planning and command of an effective organ that can decide on and handle problems.

The meeting discussed and defined the main work tasks of the leadership group:

1) to provide unified leadership over the whole region's science and technology work, stimulate the technical progress of all areas and departments, and study major, comprehensive, and strategic technical policies and strategies that involve the overall situation; 2) to provide unified leadership over the planning of long-term development of science and technology in the region; 3) to carry out unified organization, assignment, and utilization of the region's science and technology contingent in light of the requirements of key science and technology tasks, the key technical problems to be tackled, and key construction projects; and at the same time, to lead the work of bringing technical forces into the region from elsewhere; 4) to decide on major technology import projects and organize the work of absorbing them; 5) to lead reforms in the region's science and technology setup.

The meeting discussed the region's science and technology planning work and listened to a report from the leadership group's general office. It approved in principle views on arrangements for science and technology planning.

The 18 December NINGXIA RIBAO also carries a short commentary on this topic, entitled: "A Major Step for Strengthening Science and Technology Work in the Region."

CSO: 4005/266

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING COMMENCES

HK210428 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Summary] The fourth meeting of the fifth regional people's congress standing committee opened in Yinchuan on 20 December. The main agenda of the meeting consists of conveying and implementing the spirit of the third meeting of the sixth NPC Standing Committee, listening to a report from the regional government on implementing Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions on planting grass and trees, and listening to reports from regional departments on various aspects of work in strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and striving for a fundamental turn for the better in social mood.

Committee Chairman Mao Qingnian and Vice Chairman Zhang Junxian presided at the meeting on 20 December. Vice Chairman Ma Youde made a report conveying the spirit of the third meeting of the sixth NPC Standing Committee. A responsible comrade of the regional cultural department spoke on eliminating spiritual pollution. A responsible comrade of the regional public security spoke on cracking down on manufacturers and peddlers of pornography. A responsible comrade of the regional radio and television department spoke on guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution.

Also present at the meeting were Huang Zhizhong, Ding Yimin, Li Shumin, Guo Wenzhu, and Peng Linbai, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee. Ma Sizong and Ma Tengai, vice chairmen of the regional government, attended as observers.

CSO: 4005/266

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK150608 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Summary] The fourth meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee opened in Xining yesterday. The meeting will discuss the question of strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the province. Reports will be delivered by the provincial cultural, education, public security, and broadcasting and television departments on strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and striving for a fundamental turn for the better in social mood. The provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate will give reports on the situation in implementing the constitution and the relevant laws.

Standing Committee Chairman Song Lin spoke at the opening of the meeting. He said: "The question of guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution is currently a major affair in our work. I hope that as a result of this meeting everyone will have a clearer idea on the harmfulness of spiritual pollution and the importance of eliminating it, further distinguish the policy demarcation lines and methods for eliminating it, unfold active ideological struggle, and spur the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization."

CSO: 4005/266

NORTHWEST REGION

MEETING ON COLLECTING PARTY HISTORY DATA ENDS

HK190821 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] The provincial conference on the work of collecting materials on party history lasted 4 days and concluded on 15 December. The central subjects of the conference were relaying and implementing the spirit of the national conference on the work of collecting and compiling materials on party history, summarizing the work in our province over the last 2 years, exchanging experiences, further carrying out the province's task for collecting special subject materials on party history, and working out a plan for 1983-1985.

The conference held that collecting and compiling materials on party history is for the purpose of providing experience for us to carry out current work and providing vivid teaching materials for us to conduct education in communist ideology and revolutionary tradition. This is also very important for building the two civilizations.

The conference pointed out: Many veteran cadres and soldiers in Qinghai have personally taken part in the liberation and construction of Qinghai and also participated in many important battles and the building of various base areas during the years of revolutionary war. The province has a wealth of materials on party history and the task of collecting and collating the materials is very arduous.

The conference discussed a plan for 1983-85, formulated by the committee for collecting materials on party history under the CPC committee on collecting special subject materials on party history. The plan has 20 special subjects.

The conference demanded that all localities and departments vigorously organize forces and grasp the work to ensure the fulfillment of the collecting task.

A total of some 60 people, including responsible persons from all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities, from the provincial military district, from relevant provincial departments, and from trade union, youth and women's federations, personnel engaged in the work of collecting materials on party history, and representatives of veteran cadres attended the conference.

CSO: 4005/266

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SHAANXI PHYSICAL CULTURE ASSOCIATION--The Shaanxi Provincial Association of Physical Culture for Elderly People was established in Xian City this afternoon. Song Youtian was elected the chairman of the association, and 15 persons, including Hu Jingtong, (Liu Shuchang), (Ge Shiming), (Wu Hengsheng), and (Chen Huaixiao), were elected the vice chairmen. (Sun Daren), vice governor; Liu Lizhen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; and Wang Yaodong, vice president of the All-China Sports Federation, attended the conference. [Summary] [HK191458 Xian Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Dec 83 HK]

XINJIANG BUILDING COMPANY ESTABLISHED--Today, the Xinjiang Building General Company was established in Urumqi. Qi Guo, secretary fo the regional CPC committee, and Huang Baozhang, vice chairman of the regional people's government, attended the inaugural ceremony. Qi Guo spoke at the ceremony. After the abolition of the regional bureau of building industry, the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth regional building companies and the regional industrial equipment installation company have been amalgamated into the Xinjiang Building General Company, which will be responsible for the building of the key capital construction projects and for the installation of industrial equipment in Urumqi. [Summary] [HK191458 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Dec 83 HK]

CSO: 4005/266

STORY OF 1968 GUANGXI MASSACRE REVEALED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 70, Aug 83 pp 12-15

[Article by Chen Wenjian [7115 2429 1696]: "The Guangxi Massacre and Wei Guoqing"]

[Text] One month ago, the party Central Committee rushed a large scale "working team" composed of more than 10 members of Guangxi to directly take up the "Guangxi issue."

Soon after that, Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang [0829 2556 0342] of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Party Committee wrote at least two self-criticisms to confess his failure for not doing enough to combat the "Left" while he exercised leadership in Guangxi. He admitted that he had committed "factional errors."

This was followed by large-scale rectification of cadres. Approximately one-half of the first-rate high-ranking cadres were replaced....

After smashing the "gang of four," it was perhaps the only case of this kind where cadres were suddenly replaced in a province on such a large scale. Having heard of this, people residing abroad who do not know the truth may think that the pragmatists led by Deng and Hua have carried out a large-scale movement to get rid of the dissidents. They worried that this might lead to a new turbulent situation in our country.

But, it is not necessary to worry about that.

Then, what is the reason which spurs the CPC Central Committee to adopt an iron-handed measure in Guangxi at this time?

The target is the intricate "Guangxi issue," a conspicuous tumor facing the CPC reformers.

The so-called "Guangxi issue" is a "residual illness of the Cultural Revolution." It is specifically an "issue of factional activities." For this, the history of the "warring states" in Guangxi during the "Cultural Revolution" must be reviewed.

Violence in Guangxi During the Cultural Revolution Was "a Force Suddenly Coming to the Fore"

As is known, during the period of the "Cultural Revolution," although there was a great disorder throughout the country, the upheaval in Guangxi was even more acute than that in Sichuan. It may be said that it was one of the provinces which suffered most. Violence between factions and mutual slaughter between cadres and the masses in Guangxi went far beyond the levels in the rest of the country. So many people were killed, that the idiom "enough blood shed to float skulls" may be applied to summarize the situation.

Why did Guangxi become "a new force suddenly coming to the fore" in the nationwide violence? Mao Zedong was the promoter of the nationwide massacre, but the peculiarity of Guangxi lies specifically in the fact that it produced Wei Guoqing, a "strong man in the Cultural Revolution." Wei Guoqing is a Zhuang of Guangxi. He is a strong local influence in Guangxi. Historically, he once rendered illustrious war exploits and won the respect of people in that area for his military prowess. Soon after the "Cultural Revolution" started, Mao Zedong relied heavily on his service and was transferred to the central organs to take up important posts. As a result, serious problems surfaced.

Here, we had better explain briefly the main points of the causes and effects of the "Cultural Revolution" in Guangxi.

After the "Great Cultural Revolution" broke out in 1966, Guangxi basically continued to follow the "anti-Rightist" line to directing the spearhead of struggle at intellectuals and cadres with blemishes on their records. By 1967, because of the trouble and agitation of the "Red Guards" from Beijing, they began to gradually "realize" the meaning of Mao Zedong's "bombarding the headquarters." The spearhead therefore began to be directed at persons in power. In April of that year, Guangxi as a whole started to openly split into two powerful and extremely antagonistic factions. One of the factions was in support of Wei Guoqing, and the other was opposed to him. In Nanning, the capital, strongholds were set up separately by the two factions. Later on, it developed forthwith into a situation of armed confrontation. Up to the end of that year, although Wei Guoqing was appointed by the "Cultural Revolution Working Group of the Party Central Committee" to set up a preparatory committee for establishing the Revolutionary Committee of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the situation remained unchanged.

In order to completely eliminate the opposition faction and facilitate the establishment of a unified domain of his own, Wei Guoqing eventually in June and July of 1968 directed an inhuman massacre throughout the region which was even more cruel than the "Movement to Suppress Counterrevolutionaries" carried out by Mao Zedong.

An Unprecedented Factional Massacre

This massacre was elaborately plotted. For the purpose of fabricating public opinion favorable to carrying out a massacre, in about May of that year, a

shocking "notice" was first posted in all places throughout the region. The notice stated that a "counterrevolutionary organization" called the "Anti-Communist and Save the Country League, Guangxi Branch" had been uncovered in Nanning. It also said that members of this organization had already penetrated into nearly 20 counties and cities in Guangxi. (Names of the counties and cities having sharp factional struggles were put on the list.) It also called on the broad masses to arise and arrest all these "counterrevolutionaries" and to bring them to justice. In this notice, photographs of the so-called "most important elements" arrested and of the official "chops," firearms and ammunition seized also were published. It really made a great show of being in earnest. But, at a later date, it was found by the people that it was but merely a myth fabricated for turning the opposition faction into "counterrevolutionaries" and thereby eliminating them. Unfortunately, the price was already paid with blood!

Early in June that year, Wei's forces in party and government organizations, units, stores, schools, communes, plants and mines, in close coordination with the militia and under the banner of "mass dictatorship," started a big wave of large-scale roundups and massacres of the so-called "Anti-Communist and Save the Country League." The writer lived in Nanning at that time. Bloodcurdling news of a collective massacre first came from nearby Wuming County. In Luwo Commune of this county, by taking advantage of the day the masses go to the fair, more than 60 "counterrevolutionaries" were escorted to the market by the "revolutionary masses." They were ordered to kneel down in a row. Then a man with a hammer crushed each person's skull one by one. Consequently, the brains of all of them were dashed out and the ground was covered with blood. Many of those who went to the fair were scared out of their wits....

The lead taken by Luwo Commune was immediately followed by Luoxu Commune of this county. They also took advantage of the day of a fair to drive nearly 40 "counterrevolutionaries" to the market and order them run around the market place. Anyone who dropped out of this run would be beaten to death with cudgels. At last, all of them were too tired to hold out any longer and they were killed one by one under the cudgels. Such executions of innocent people are truly "without historical precedent."

In Lingma Commune of this county, there was a primary school student at the age of only 11 who sneaked away from school to the market place out of curiosity to watch the excitement because he heard that more than 10 people were beaten to death there by the "revolutionary masses." When he squeezed into the crowd gathered around there, he suddenly found that two of the dead ones were his brothers. He was shocked and immediately cried out with an "Ah!" This cry led to people's attention. A man with a hideous grin on his face came to the student. He seized him abruptly and said: "You came just in time. To prevent you from taking revenge at a later date, it is better to stamp out the source of trouble!" In such a situation, an innocent boy died as a sacrificial object under a blow of a cudgel.

Such unchecked lawlessness was not limited to Wuming alone, but was launched simultaneously in places all over Guangxi in an organized manner. A friend of mine came from Yulin Prefecture said to me that during the period when the

massacres were being carried out, he had personally seen "counterrevolutionaries" executed by the "revolutionary masses" by cutting open the body and ripping out the heart. Since people could kill as they choose, the "revolutionary masses," to render meritorious service, "retaliated in the name of the public interest" against those who were involved in old personal scores with them. Those who knew that it would be hard for them to avoid adversities tried to escape. However, strategic roadblocks were set up all over the prefecture to facilitate "beating the dogs behind closed doors." Anybody with a dubious background was to be arrested and killed on the spot with the authority of law. Consequently, nobody dared to escape even though he was thinking about it. The only way was to resign oneself to one's fate!

During the early period of the massacres, when it was sweeping across the whole province, there was a farm run by overseas Chinese. Because this was a base for carrying out united front work overseas, the leadership of this farm took the overseas reactions into account and was therefore somewhat hesitant in taking any action. When the county's Militia Department learned of this situation, a deputy director of the department was immediately sent to the farm. Calling members of the farm's revolutionary committee to a meeting, he strongly denounced the leadership for their "serious right-deviationist thinking." He simultaneously directed himself to the ranking members of the committee and said: "I ask you, is the death of some people a matter of importance? What is your opinion?..." Two days later, nine people in tall paper hats were pulled into the town where the main farm is located, paraded through the streets and "struggled against." Less than 10 minutes after they arrived at the market place, somebody behind the crowd gathered around there cried loudly: "Kill these counterrevolutionaries!" Bricks and rocks were thrown in from all directions and the nine people died under the stoning. Afterward, one of them seemed to be still alive and breathing: somebody abruptly drove a wooden rod down his throat. Following the example set by the main farm, all branch farms and production brigades pitched in. No one could tell how many people were wronged and driven to death! No wonder some of the returned overseas Chinese wept bitterly and said: "During the time when Indonesia was ousting the overseas Chinese, we never saw a scene as brutal as this. Who would imagine that, after returning to our motherland, we would die a tragic death at the hands of our compatriots!"

Perhaps no one can tell how many people actually died in the massacre carried out in June and July of that year in Guangxi. There was once an official statistic, but perhaps it will never be made public. However, we may reckon it roughly according to the following "panorama." June and July is the time the Xijiang River rises. The "dragon boat water" originates from the Liu Jiang, Qiam Jiang, Yu Jiang and the Gui Jiang tributary rivers in Guangxi and joins into the Xi Jiang in Guangdong, and then flows downward rapidly to the mouth of the Zhu Jiang River. At that time, the Xi Jiang River was full of dead bodies floating down from Wuzhou. Although Guangdong was itself at the same time bogged down in chaos caused by armed clashes and was busy enough with its own affairs, the parties concerned, for the purpose of cleaning up the dead bodies drifting in, could not but offer a reward for residents of the city to retrieve the bodies from the water. Each dead body retrieved was

rewarded with RMB 3 yuan. Consequently, there were people who got rich unexpectedly! Does this not clearly show how many people died in Guangxi?

Wei's Faction Establishes Their Kingdom

The above-mentioned fragments of facts are far from complete, but not only have they explained to us the cruelty of armed clashes carried out in Guangxi, but also shown clearly that this factional massacre was unilaterally planned from top to bottom. The reason the lower levels were allowed to arrest and kill indiscriminately was to purposely create an extremely horrible atmosphere in order to completely subdue the opposition and thereby cultivate absolute power for Wei's faction to eventually establish a unified domain of its own.

By early July, "counterrevolutionaries" in all counties and cities were either arrested or jailed. Peripheral opposition factions had basically been cleared away. In order to completely wipe out the opposition factions massed in various strategic points in Naning City proper, the Guangxi Military Region started to wield Mao Zedong's "Proclamation of 3 July" to assemble militia and regular troops to encircle all strategic points and launch armed suppression. Because guns still could not solve the problem, they did not hesitate to apply such measures as fire attacks or flooding. They simply wiped out members of the opposition faction to a man. By then, all of Guangxi had become the private domain of the Wei faction. Only toward the end of July, did the preparatory committee of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region begin to hypocritically act as a mediator to clear up the mess. It issued an order to strictly prohibit indiscriminate killings. This was exactly what Mao Zedong did before. After having done all the evils, Mao Zedong tried to pretend to be a good man in order to shirk responsibility. This is why newspapers in our country recently said when reporting on the "Guangxi issue" that "the Great Cultural Revolution," was "a turmoil which was carried out especially cruelly in Guangxi."

Executioners Congratulate Each Other on the Prospect of Getting Good Appointments

Because this massacre was arranged in unison from top to bottom, not only were none of the executioners punished afterward, but instead, they were complacent and flaunted their "contributions" to the revolution before the masses! They felt no fears of their own history of killing others. When I was hospitalized, a person in the same ward who was a section chief of a shipping bureau told me personally that, in 1968, when he was working in a county of Qinzhou Prefecture, no less than 40 people including cadres, teachers and masses were executed under his direction through arrangements made by the upper levels because he was one of the chieftains of the Wei faction! On another occasion, when I was entertained by a friend at his home, there was a worker at the same table who was formerly a militia company commander and later on became deputy secretary of a plant. Talking about eating, this fellow unexpectedly mentioned with great interest how he and his subordinates together ate men's hearts and livers with wine during the massacre!

Why did these people not have the slightest sense of guilt? The reason is that all of them regarded themselves to be meritorious workers in building up Wei's kingdom.

The seriousness of the "Guangxi issue" lies exactly in the fact that, at that time, killings of the opposite factions were carried out in a relatively thoroughgoing manner. As a result, Wei's faction encountered no immediate major challenge to its influence even after the "Cultural Revolution." The whole situation was still under their control. Things were different in other provinces where opposition factions were merely "oppressed," but were "still alive and unresigned." People would automatically try to get even at a later date.

The executioners of those days, because of their merits earned by killings, were later either admitted to the party or promoted to higher positions within the party. How did they make these rapid advances? Please look at the following example.

There was a hooligan in the western branch of the above-mentioned overseas Chinese farm who had only finished one term in a junior middle school. In the late 1950's, he was afraid of being retaliated against because he had taken liberties with women. Therefore, he joined the army. After demobilization, he was assigned by the main farm to work as an acting teacher in a primary school of a branch farm. During the massacre, this fellow, in the capacity of a chieftain of the Wei faction, displayed his skill to the fullest for the purpose of establishing his own "exploits" and removing obstacles thwarting himself from becoming the principal of the school. One day, he ordered the militia to drive all people of the branch farm, men and women, old and young, to a yard. Then seven of them, including the principal (who was a returned overseas Chinese), were dragged out before the masses, hung up, beaten and "struggled against." As all seven were on the verge of death, he then ordered his men to throw them into a pond. Later, when he found three of them still struggling in the water, he doubted that they would die, he again ordered them to be dragged out. Eventually rocks were brought and the heads of all of them were smashed to pieces!

As things like this went on, the hooligan was eventually praised for "having taken both a clear and a firm stand in struggling against the enemies" because he had made contributions in carrying out killings. Not only he was "admitted to the party with honor," but he was also promoted to be party branch secretary of the main farm's middle school after being transferred to act as a secretary in charge of public security of the branch farm. From the moment he started to work in the school, he was resisted by the teaching and administrative staff of the school because of his very bad warlord style. Although his supporters were forced to transfer him to another post, he was even assigned to take up the post of secretary and director of a plant with more than 500 workers and staff members. His official status was getting higher and higher.

This is the most typical example of the murderers in Guangxi. It is easy to see that among the leading cadres in Guangxi today, there are at most only a very rare few who do not have any direct or indirect relationship with the

1968 factional massacre, except for those individual cadres who were reinstated after the practical policy was put into force. Not long ago, an NCNA dispatch on the enlarged meeting of the prefectural party committee said: "This meeting has also affirmed that many cadres of local party committees still are staunch supporters of the Cultural Revolution." This remark supports the preceeding statement.

Redressing the Unjust Verdicts Comes to a Halt

After returning to power, Deng Xiaoping started to pay utmost attention to the work of redressing the unjust verdicts. Among the unjust verdicts in Guangxi, not to mention other things: How many people were killed during the period of factional massacre under all sorts of "counterrevolutionary" charges? How many people's lives were literally snuffed out later on in jails and illegal courts set up by the Wei faction all over the prefecture? If these wrongs were redressed, then the Wei faction will have come to its end. This is why they [the Wei faction] resisted Deng Xiaoping's policy of bringing order out of chaos from the very beginning. For the purpose of protecting themselves, not only have they used all of their ingenuity to deny the fact of working energetically for "factional activities," but they also described themselves as the sole representatives of the correct line. They refuse to admit their errors for two reasons: first, to emphasize that they were not related to the "gang of four," and second, is that they always carried out their work under the leadership of Wei Guoqing. The implication is that if Wei Guoqing had ever committed mistakes, he could not have become the strongman wielding the party, political and military powers of the state. And if he is [therefore] innocent, so are they. Under such conditions, the policy of redressing the unjust verdicts cannot go through.

Another reason which delayed the settlement of the "Guangxi issue" is that the "factional massacre" in those days was single-handedly planned by the Guangxi Military Region and specifically carried out by the militia mobilized by the People's Armed Forces Departments of all counties. The first military commissar of the Guangxi Military Region at that time was Wei Guoqing. The Guangxi Military Region, to protect its own people and thousands upon thousands of people who had participated in the massacre under their orders, sees no reason to admit their mistakes! Since the Guangxi Military Region does not want to admit its own mistakes, Qiao Xiaoguang, the reinstated old cadre who only stood aside in those days, certainly finds it impossible to verify what the Guangxi Military Region has done. As a result, even Qiao Xiaoguang is fully aware of the fact that the key of the Guangxi issue lies in "factional activities." He cannot but try to completely cover up the truth of "factional activities."

Inner Contradiction Changes Into a National Contradiction

It may be asked that since the CPC Central Committee knew wherein the crux of the problem lay, why did they not take the ironhanded measure like today's to settle the problem, but instead delay until now. This involves another objective reason. This objective reason is the protracted tense situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Since the large-scale war to punish Vietnam broke out in 1979, Guangxi has long been on the forefront. It has to go all out to

deal with Vietnam's obstructions and sabotage. Under such conditions, no matter how serious the inner contradiction is, it must recede to second place and leave first place to a national contradiction. Now, though the border clashes continue to happen from time to time, by observing factors from all aspects, it is obvious that there is no longer any crisis. Therefore, the "Guangxi issue" appears to be very conspicuous. We may say that Vietnam is one of the archcriminals for the long delay of the "Guangxi issue."

Since the "Guangxi issue" has remained unsolved for a long time, not only is it impossible to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and the people, moreover, they are even more furiously indignant in their hearts at seeing those who did all sorts of evils during the "Cultural Revolution" still being very cocky and alive, well and in power. For a period of time, of those who came to Beijing from all over the country to lodge complaints, most came from Guangxi. And DAZIBAO were posted on street walls every day appealing for redressing of wrongs. In 1979, the writer saw on a wall near the Guangxi Gui Opera Theater names of several hundred victims of the Guiping Mining Bureau closely written by their family members on 11 pieces of standard size paper together with their status, dates of death, places of death and the inhuman measures used for the executions. After reading it, everybody thought there had been a total absence of justice. The CPC Central Committee fully understands this situation. Therefore, it was rumored in 1979 that the CPC Central Committee intended to send Peng Zhen [1756 4176] to settle the problem in Guangxi. Later on, it was found that conditions were not ripe for resolving the Guangxi problem and that the whole situation of dealing with foreign invasion would be taken into account. This matter was again temporarily shelved.

The Last Defense Line Will Certainly Be Shaken

It seems that the CPC Central Committee has made a careful consideration to resolve the Guangxi issue at this time. Besides the capable working team dispatched by the CPC Central Committee, a deputy commander of the Guangzhou PLA unit also went to Nanning in person and brought with him a "Five-point Directive of the Guangzhou PLA Unit CPC Committee in Support of Local CPC Committees To Handle the Legacy of the Cultural Revolution." Under such high pressure, no matter whether the Guangxi Military Region is willing to admit their mistakes or not, it is absolutely not possible for them to create difficulties and continue protecting those who have built themselves up by relying on "factions" when the Autonomous Region CPC Committee is dealing with the problem of "factional mistakes." Therefore, even though it is a little late to solve the Guangxi issue, we are, without doubt, still greatly relieved to see the results achieved today in the struggle against the "what ever faction."

We can see from the above that resolving the Guangxi issue this time is, in fact, to resolve the legacy of the "Cultural Revolution," and it is not a problem of conservative thinking of cadres, or their inability to keep up with the times, or even that they are not implementing policies adequately. Even more, it is not an issue of a party struggle caused by Deng and Hu's "getting rid of the dissidents."

After the "Guangxi issue" has been settled, I think the archcriminal who created the "Guangxi issue" must one day come out and stand revealed before the broad masses.